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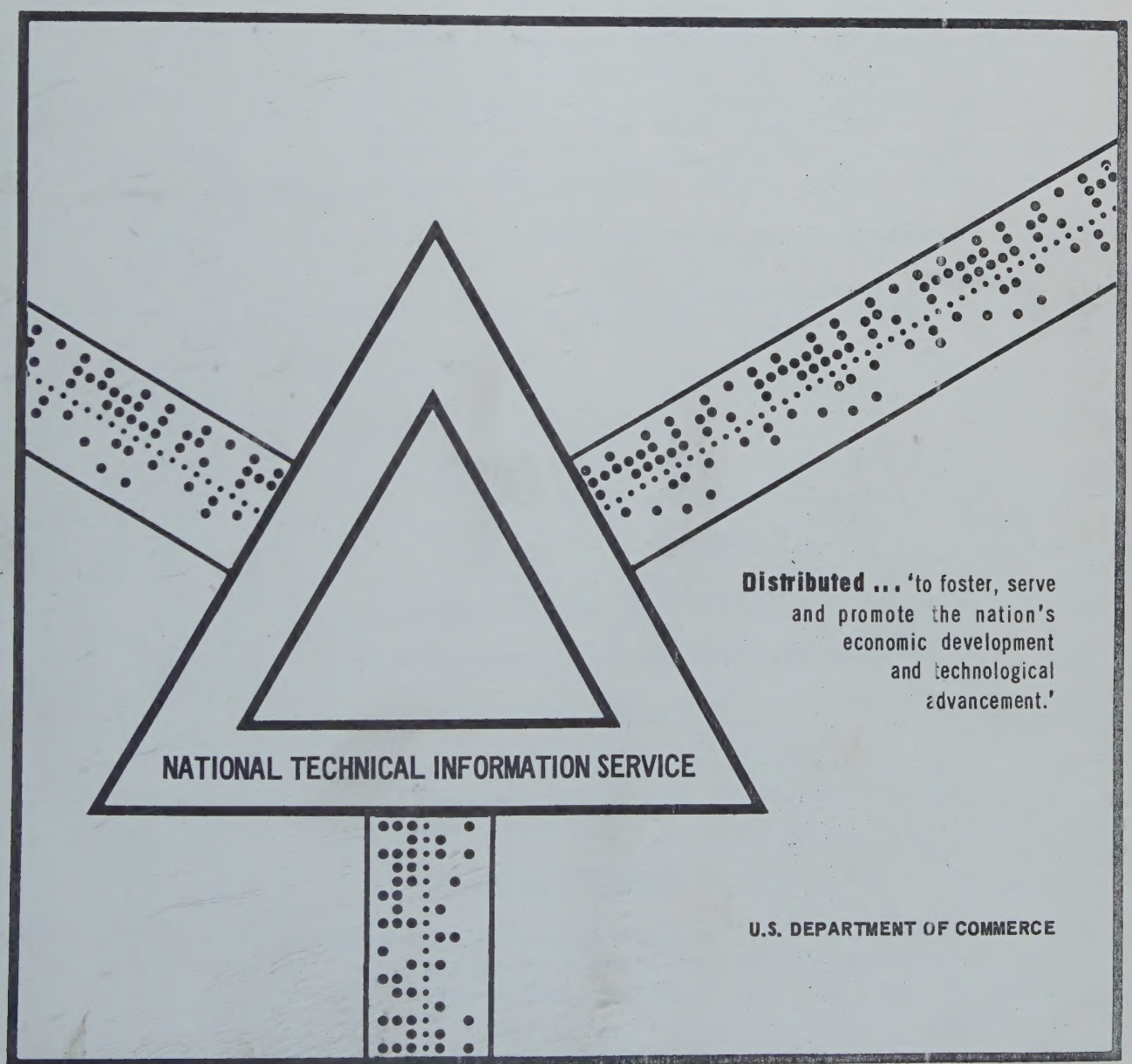
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* NATIONAL *
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LINE STRUGGLE IN INDUSTRY

Deliberate Castration and Shameless Betrayal

- A criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' theory of "electronics as the core"

by

The Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of
Kirin University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 13, 1971)

In a blistering attack on the revisionism of the Second International, the great revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out, "Kautsky took up what was acceptable in Marxism to liberalists and the bourgeoisie (such as criticism of the medieval system and the progressive role of capitalism and capitalist democracy in history) and threw overboard, brushed aside and concealed what was unacceptable in Marxism to the bourgeoisie (such as revolutionary violence used by the proletariat in wiping out the bourgeoisie)." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 224-225) Arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and other pseudo-Marxist political swindlers are successors to Kautsky. The "theory of electronics as the core" advocated by them is nothing but revisionist stuff that emasculates the soul of Marxism, rebels against the proletarian dictatorship but is loyal to imperialism, revisionism and the reaction after the heart of the bourgeoisie.

At present, the whole Party is launching an in-depth effort toward criticism of revisionism and rectification and education in ideology and political line. A thorough criticism by us of Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' "theory of electronics as the core" to further expose its reactionary essence and eliminate its remnant poisonous influence is

entirely necessary. It is of unusual significance in strengthening the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, enhancing consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, doggedly continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and winning still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

Sophistries for Castration of the Essence of Marxism

In the sixties, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a call to the whole Party and the whole people: "We must break away from conventions and adopt advanced technology wherever possible, so as to build our country into a socialist modernized power in not too long a historical period." Thanks to Chairman Mao's encouragement and concern, our electronic industry has grown apace. Electronic technology has been widely applied to industry and agriculture, national defense efforts, science and culture. At that time, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers who were good at seizing every opportunity favorable to them, again played the usual trick known to old and new revisionists. Capitalizing on the new advances in science and technology, they magnified electronic technology and its industrial role and arbitrarily revised fundamental Marxist principles, churning out rumors and sophistries. At the top of their voices, they have clamored: "For China's industry, electronics should be taken as the core." Sounding like "prophets," they even claim, "Growth of modern electronics will be a spur for a big leap in our industry and a starting point in the history of mankind for a new industrial revolution for our country.

"Only with a comparison can there be an assessment." (Speech at the Chinese Communist Party National Conference on Propaganda Work) Compared with the writings of classical Marxist writers, the "theory" of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers on the development of industry is revealed in its naked form of false Marxism.

What should be the core in the development of industry? This is decided by objective laws and is not a product of the mind from a "gifted theoretician." In a dissection of capitalist society, Marx and Engels, noting a mutual exchange and reproduction principle guiding the first category (i.e., the sector producing the means of production) and the second category (i.e., the sector producing consumer goods), pointed out that giving means of production priority over consumer goods in development was a prerequisite to the expansion of social reproduction. On the basis of such a principle, Lenin further pointed out that priority development of means of production, especially the means of production that produces means of production, is a common economic law applicable to expansion of social reproduction in all cases. In summing up both positive and negative experiences in economic construction at home and abroad, Chairman Mao has again developed the Marxist-Leninist principle on the priority development of the means of production that produces means of production and puts forward a great overall development guideline for the development of industry "with steel as the key link." Such a guideline incisively underlines the objective law governing the construction of our socialist industry. Its unqualified correctness is

borne out by practice. With the development of industry with "focus on steel as the key link," the main contradiction is given attention and the core is tackled as a spur to the whole situation.

True, over-all industrial development is inseparable from electronic technology. The electronic industry is of comprehensive use to the whole national economy and other industries. But it is widely dependent upon raw and other material industries and various other industries, especially metallurgy. In the real sense of the word, electronics is a processing industry. Though in the process of expansion of reproduction, it can play a supplementary, cooperative and stimulating role yet its role is by no means decisive and predominant because it does not represent production that produces means of production.

Running afoul of the objective law of socialist economic development, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers have adamantly advocated the development of industry "with electronics as the core." This is open opposition to Chairman Mao's great guideline calling for "steel as the key link." It is also deliberate emasculation of the Marxist principle on social reproduction.

In peddling the "theory of electronics as the core," Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers also stripped it of concrete class content and talked about the "development of modern electronic industry" being a prod to a "second industrial revolution," in a wilful distortion of the content of "industrial revolution" and its political role. This is likewise betrayal of the Marxist theory.

As a social phenomenon in the development of productive forces, "industrial revolution" is closely linked with the relations of production. Development of productive forces will inevitably bring in its wake an appropriate change in production relations; a change in production relations will in turn have an effect on the development of production forces. Therefore, in industrial revolution which assumes the form of a change of the mode of production are two inseparable aspects: technical change and social change.

The above concept of industrial revolution was first propounded by Engels. Engels was also the first to discover the great political significance of industrial revolution. In a well-known work, The State of the British Working Class, Engels pointed out, "The history of the British working class started in the latter half of the 18th century with the steam engine to the cotton-processing machine." "These inventions stimulated an industrial revolution, and industrial revolution in turn brought an over-all social change." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 281)

Here, on industrial revolution, Engels not only spelled out its content related to a technological change and the tremendous effect of steam engines, cotton-processing machines and other massive machinery on the development of productive forces but also emphatically expounded its content related to

social reform along with appropriate changes arising in production relations and a clarification of class relations, fervently praising "how the use of machines gives rise to the birth of the proletariat," (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 296) and thus enabling them [the proletariat] to step onto the stage of world history as an independent political force. Due to the increasing expansion and growth of the proletarian force and an ever rising class consciousness, an "industrial revolution engenders a social revolution initiated by the proletariat." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 363)

In exactly this sense, Engels came out with a high appraisal: "The significance of an industrial revolution to Britain is what political revolution is to France, what philosophical revolution is to Germany." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 296)

To serve their unmentionable political ends, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers resort to concept-switching and attention-shifting vile tactics in a wilful distortion and vitiation of Engels' writings on industrial revolution. They have made the dogmatic claim, "What does industrial revolution mean? It means adopting new technology to turn work of several tens, several hundreds or even several thousands of people into that of only several people and raising labor productivity considerably." Look! When their "theory" on "industrial revolution," is stripped of its political content, what remains is "raising labor productivity," if not "adopting new technology," with the content of industrial revolution reduced to something purely technical.

Thus, the Marxist concept of methods, "Applying class and class-struggle viewpoints and methods of class analysis in treating everything and analyzing everything," is chucked out the window and Engels' scientific doctrines on industrial revolution are altered by means of opportunist sophistries. To carry things further, they cross out with one stroke of the pen the basic Marxist principle about class struggle being a motive force behind the development of social history.

What constitutes the soul of Marxism is proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. And yet Marxism does not rule out the development of social productive forces and conversely lays stress on new technology and on increased labor productivity with the effort toward the development of the social economy taken as a fundamental task of the proletarian dictatorship.

Shortly after the October Revolution, Lenin put forward a well-known formula: "Communism means soviet political power plus national electrification." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXI, p. 468)

In 1955, in the rural socialist upsurge of our country, Chairman Mao brilliantly pointed out, "We are now undergoing not only a revolution in the social system from private to public ownership but also a revolution in the technical field from handicraft production to large-scale modern production by machines, the two revolutions being linked together." It was also stressed

that only by completing these two revolutions" can there be a complete change in the picture of the social economy." (On Agricultural Cooperation)

Here we can see that electrification advocated by Lenin and technical revolution by Chairman Mao both focus on technique as a means to accomplish the task of defeating the capitalist economy and transforming the non-socialist economy and thus consolidating and developing the socialist economic foundation toward the ultimate goal of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The "theory of taking electronics as the core" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers and the "industrial revolution" evolved therefrom represent nothing but bourgeois sophistry calculated to emasculate this political soul. Their shameless act of replacing politics with technique and passing technique off as politics fully lays bare their anti-Marxist renegade features!

Doctrines Loyal to Imperialism, Revisionism and Reaction

In peddling their "theory of taking electronics as the core," Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers have stopped at nothing in concocting a host of myths along the lines of the Arabian Nights. Among them: "Lay hold of all that represents the most advanced technology, and communism will win out throughout the world." Such a doctrine linking technological development with the realization of communism or the "theory of technology saving the world" is typical partisan, imperialist, revisionist and reactionary talk.

Anyone with a modicum of Marxist knowledge knows that a communist society is one where classes and class differences are eliminated, one where the whole people have a high degree of communist ideological consciousness and moral integrity, one where the whole people have a high degree of activism and consciousness for labor, one where social products are aplenty, one where the principle, "from each according to his ability and distribution to each according to his needs," is practiced, one where the state is non-existent. We have never negated the important role of science and technology in building a socialist and a communist society and all along attached importance to the development of science and technology. But communism is by no means represented by what is called a concept of science and technology, and, still less, by an accumulation of "all that is represented by advanced technology." To realize communism, the only road lies in persistent class struggle, persistent adherence to the proletarian dictatorship and persistent continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. To this end, we must do as Lenin pointed out, "To move in the direction of communism, we must go through proletarian dictatorship and can never follow any other road." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXV, p. 448)

Meanwhile, realization of communism calls for efforts from the proletariat and the broad masses of people of the country concerned. It is also determined by a victory of the world revolution and a global elimination of the system of man exploiting man, with the whole of mankind emancipated. Yet Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers preached the line about "laying hold of advanced technology" to "enter communist society." This is barefaced

dissemination of the revisionist fallacy, "peaceful evolution of capitalism into socialism," under the smokescreen of the "theory of taking electronics as the core" in a vain attempt to disarm the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world and make them give up revolution!

In exposing the basic character of imperialism, the great Marxist Stalin pointed out, "Imperialism cannot live on without violence and predation, without bloodletting and slaughtering. This is why imperialism is what it is." (J.V. Stalin: Works, Vol. IX, pp. 178-179) Such a verdict is also entirely applicable to social imperialism. Development of "advanced" technology changes not its basic character but on the contrary, carries it away in its flush of success so that it adamantly sticks to its avowed policy. Such is the fact. To realize their ambition of carving the world up into spheres of influence, two "super-powers" are at present stepping up armament and preparing for war and vying with each other in the development of the electronic industry. "Advanced" technology has become a means to suppress and exploit the people at home and loot and invade the people of other countries.

At an American army annual meeting in 1969, a top US army official clamored, "Future ground war will be automatic with the introduction of electronic computers." "From the discovery of the enemy to the launching of an attack and the annihilation of the enemy, it will be a complete process of computerization." Did not social imperialism in its so-called "5-year plan" energetically encourage the use of "language and thinking of the electronic computer era in re-educating Party cadres"?

Under such circumstances, if the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nationalities of the whole world were to give up revolution and, by the logic of the "theory of technology saving the world," sit it out until "all that is represented by advanced technology is taken in hand and communism prevails over the whole world," what type of communism would such communism be? Whose victory would it be? It can be easily seen that such communism can only be pseudo communism represented by social imperialism and Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers and can only be imperialism, social imperialism and colonialism. The victory is only one for imperialism, revisionism and the reaction.

The Second World War has been followed by an ever booming growth of the revolutionary struggle of people of various countries of the world. Beset with difficulties at home and abroad, US imperialism and social imperialism are having an increasingly difficult time, with the situation becoming more and more favorable to the revolution of the world's people. Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers lure the revolutionary people with the reactionary "theory of taking electronics as the core" in a desperate bid to find a way out for imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Their speeches and acts prove that they are through-and-through counter-revolutionary revisionists and out-and-out agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Reactionary Theory Seeking Overthrow of the Proletarian Dictatorship

In Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' "theory of taking electronics as the core" is another fallacy, "With technology developed," there comes "the most powerful politics." According to such a reactionary fallacy, the proletariat and the revolutionary people can do nothing other than to take up technology without caring anything about proletarian politics and class struggle. This, in reality is supporting renegades, special agents and capitalist-roaders in their cooperation with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, undesirables and rightists in a vigorous effort toward "joint action" against the proletarian dictatorship. This is tacit approval of the bourgeoisie recapturing its lost paradise. This is demanding a surrender of political power by the proletariat and its withdrawal from the historical stage. Such sinister intentions of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers aptly bear them out as bourgeois agents within the Party. Such a fallacy as theirs aims at establishing in China the theory of bourgeois dictatorship.

There is no lack of talk and action on the part of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers in working toward this ultimate goal. For these seeming believers in "the fetish of electronics," there have never been times when they are concerned with technique alone and with no politics. What they care about is not proletarian politics but bourgeois politics. The time they ushered onto the stage the "theory of taking electronics as the core" coincided with a heated, big, close-quarters class fight being witnessed in our country.

Since 1964, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of the whole country have launched a socialist educational movement in all urban and rural areas of the country, striking an effective blow at capitalist and feudalist influences that frenziedly attacked socialism. Starting from the standpoint of hidden traitors, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers have stopped at nothing in opposing this Marxist-Leninist line and sabotaging the great socialist educational movement in a vain attempt to capitalize on the "theory of taking electronics as the core" as a way of leading people down the wrong path of preoccupation with technique to the neglect of class struggle and in a vain attempt to realize their wicked aim of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution with its decisive role in the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers shuttled up and down, submitting "reports" above and giving "instructions" below in vigorously building up the "theory of electronics as the core," as they resisted Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and its practice. For workers, they spread the line, "Politics in command means seeking progress in something for its own sake." On school campuses, they drummed up such themes as "Schools are to be favorably placed in the vigorous effort to develop the electronic industry. Students are to be mentally astute and physically ingenious in the handling of advanced technology." They sought to instill

into people the "theory of taking electronics as the core" with vigor, aiming at corroding people's souls with the poison of "technique first" and creating a hotbed for their restoration of capitalism.

Under the poisonous influence of their thinking such as "technique in command" and "placing the most advanced technology above everything else," some units for a time developed a superiority complex associated with an electronic undertaking, lapsed from an active into a passive arm-stretching role and acting against Chairman Mao's great teaching urging "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," in blind pursuit of something "comprehensive, foreign and complete." With the purely technical viewpoint coming to the fore among the electronic and technical forces, the concept of proletarian politics wore thin.

From the above evils a natural conclusion may be drawn: Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers' "theory of taking electronics as the core" is reactionary theory aimed at wrecking and subverting the proletarian dictatorship in the political-ideological area.

Over a century ago, the great revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: "Nothing can stop us from linking our criticism with political criticism and such criticism with the clear-cut political stand of these people, and, therefore, our combining our criticism with practical struggle and treating criticism and practical struggle as one and the same thing." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 417-418) Such a Marxist teaching is a powerful ideological weapon for the criticism of the "theory of taking electronics as the core." When we link the "theory of taking electronics as the core" with "the clear-cut political stand" of its authors, the counter-revolutionary essence of the "theory of taking electronics as the core" emerges as a sharp and clear revelation to us. The truth is that, they advocated "electronics as the core" actually because they wanted to take "themselves as the nucleus!" These self-styled Marxists who basically know not a thing about Marxism, these total newcomers to modern science and technology who have come up through sheer dedication to Confucian classics, are vainly try to palm themselves off as "prophets" of the "second industrial revolution in China" and make political capital thereof to realize their ultimate counter-revolutionary aim of turning against the Party and seizing power and serving personal ambitions.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered Liu Shao-ch'i's and other political swindlers' pipe-dreams of capitalist restoration. But struggle has still not ended. Our current criticism directed against the "theory of taking electronics as the core" is a further continuation of this struggle. Hereafter, we must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, more consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and resolutely carry out the guideline for all-round development "with steel as the key link." The aim is to raise continuously our industry (including electronics) to a new level and make a still greater contribution to socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Strengthen Party Leadership and Stimulate the In-Depth Development of the Educational Revolution

- Members of the Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology consciously stay in their proper places to strengthen revolutionary unity; the broad masses of teachers and students are led to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of the Ch'angch'un College of Geology has closely combined the ideological building of the Party with a serious summing-up of both positive and negative experiences and lessons acquired by the Party committee since its establishment. This makes for the continuous strengthening of Party committee members' regard for the Party. Party committee members consciously stay in their proper places in the Party committee in a practical effort to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership. Revolutionary teachers and students are led to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the establishment of the Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology, the great majority of Party committee members have put themselves in their proper places in the Party committee and consciously upheld the Party's collective leadership. But a small number of Party committee members for a time showed a weakened regard for the Party and failed to set straight the relations between individuals and the Party.

To counter such a situation, the Party committee made a point of strengthening education to increase regard for the Party for Party committee members. They were made to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's Party-building ideas and study the historical experience of the two-line struggle within the Party. Practice was also associated with a serious summing-up of experience in strengthening the Party's centralized leadership. Their understanding of Chairman Mao's Party-building line increased and their regard for the Party was strengthened. It was realized that to set straight the relations between individuals and the Party and carry out the Party's democratic centralism was an important part of the effort in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's Party-building line and an important guarantee for the realization of the Party's centralized leadership. Whether a member consciously puts himself in his proper place in the Party committee is by no means a problem of general work methods but a major problem bearing on whether the Party spirit is strong or not.

How should a member put himself in his proper place in the Party committee and strengthen the Party's centralized leadership in a practiced way? The Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology summed up its own practical experience and adopted the following several measures:

(1) A secretary of the Party committee must develop the democratic style. The Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology has come to understand that in the "leading squad" of the Party committee, a Party committee secretary acts not only as its leader but also a member of the squad. Party committee leadership in no way means leadership by a secretary or a deputy secretary. A "squad" leader should assume responsibilities as such but must not assume airs as an official. A "squad leader" should at no time put himself above the Party committee and must consciously put himself in the role of a member of the "squad" in the performance of work and seriously observe the Party's centralized leadership.

In July this year, the Party committee of this college adopted a resolution on penetration into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and improve the style of the leadership. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the college resolutely carried out the Party committee's resolution and personally went to stay at selected spots with the relevant brigades involved in the practice of the educational revolution on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements.

The Party committee secretary who went to stay at Talitzu Workers' Experimental Point of Kirin Province penetrated into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and took the lead in writing an investigative report. He also put forward to the Party committee a suggestion of his own. After studying the secretary's report and suggestion, the Party committee considered them significant as a guide to educational revolution work at higher levels. It was decided to pass on his investigative report to the Party general branches of various systems.

A Party committee deputy secretary who stayed at the Workers' Experimental Point of Fengfeng Coal Mine of Hopei also wrote a report on the relevant conditions. Under the inspiration of the "squad leader" and deputy leaders, the Party committee members were able to execute the Party committee's resolution in a relatively satisfactory manner. Timely work progress reports were submitted to the Party committee and work instructions sought. This enabled the Party committee to seize the initiative in leading the educational revolution. An effective boost was given to the penetrating development of the educational revolution.

(2) Party committee members must take an active part in collective leadership and give full play to their own positive role. The Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology has come to understand that in the "leading squad" of the Party committee, members cannot detach themselves from the Party committee, though generally not committed to the workaday business of the Party committee and often assigned to work with certain departments, as the Party committee's collective leadership must be exercised by relying on this "squad." Therefore, Party committee members must consciously put themselves in their places in the Party committee and take an active part in the Party committee's collective leadership.

A Party committee member working with the educational revolution group of the college felt that in the college there still existed problems in the

firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. He therefore put forward to the Party committee a suggestion for the employment of old intellectuals according to the Party's policy. After a serious discussion, the Party committee considered his suggestion correct and decided to employ some old intellectuals according to the Party's policy and subject them to continuous education and transformation in the course of employment.

(3) Party committee secretaries and members must strengthen unity based on principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Party committee of Ch'angch'un College of Geology has come to understand that to strengthen the revolutionary unity of this "squad," secretaries and committee members must show mutual support without practicing the theory of many centers meaning no center. This plays an important role in the realization of the Party committee's centralized leadership.

In November this year, the Party committee of this college decided to let the secretary and a deputy secretary lead a work group to stay at a selected spot with a college-run factory. The aim was to join the General Party Branch of the factory in solving certain problems responsible for its being "always in difficulties." The workaday business of the college Party committee was put in the hands of another deputy secretary in charge of the educational revolution and a standing committee member in charge of struggle-criticism-transformation work. They did not shirk responsibility when something happened but courageously assumed it. The aim of mutual understanding and mutual cooperation was achieved. The unity of the "squad" of the Party committee was strengthened along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Party Committee of T'angshan "422" Cement Works Seriously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 15, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) The Party committee of T'angshan "422" Cement Works in Hopei Province seriously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals. While boldly using the engineers and technicians, it goes on strengthening their education for them. As a result, the more than 100 engineers and technicians of the whole cement works play an active role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

With the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation developing in depth, the engineers and technicians of this cement works were gradually assigned with suitable technical work. Some of them were put in leadership posts. The leading groups of the cement works and its workshops and the technical innovation groups also admitted the engineers and technicians.

After that, some leading members of the Party committee were of the opinion that the policy toward intellectuals had been put into effect and work was near completion. In view of this idea, the Party committee organized the members of the leading group to study once again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The remolding of intellectuals is a colossal problem throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction," and the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Their consensus was that, after the engineers and technicians were given assignments, attention must be paid continuously to giving them ideological education and helping them study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the excellent character of the working class and seriously transform their world outlook, so that they might bring their technical skills into full play and make new contribution toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In view of the fact that the engineers and technicians were worried in varying degrees after being assigned technical work, the Party committee of the cement works organized them to study Chairman Mao's relevant writings and educated them in the workers' revolutionary deeds of daring to think and to act.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a cement kiln was built in this works. The technicians were then fettered by foreign rules and regulations so that they copied the blueprints of foreign countries and their design was alienated from reality. As a result, the state invested 430,000 yuan but this kiln never produced a ton of cement. Later, a "specialist" came three times to renovate this kiln but all in vain. The kiln lay idle for 12 years.

In August last year, the old workers of the firing workshop suggested renovating this cement kiln. Some technicians lacked confidence. But the old workers were very firm in determination. Fearing neither the dirt nor

fatigue, they went many times into the kiln to investigate the condition there. They found the defects. Applying their rich practical experience, they drew a draft plan of renovating this kiln and put forth concrete views. This revolutionary spirit and scientific approach of the old workers deeply educated the engineers and technicians. Many engineers and technicians also took an active part in the fight. The workers, technicians and leading cadres formed a "three-in-one" contingent to fight in "joint action." This kiln was rejuvenated very quickly and put into operation. It produced more than 30,000 tons of cement a year for the state.

The Party committee of the cement works seized upon this example to educate the engineers and technicians of the whole works with it in the struggle between the two lines, making them raise their consciousness in humbly learning from the workers and seriously changing their world outlook and strengthening their confidence in doing technical work well under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many of the engineers and technicians put on working clothes, took the tools with them, went deep among the masses of workers and labored and made designs together with them, making new achievements.

This year, this cement works self-reliantly built a big machine for crushing limestone to make cement. To collect the powder dropping from the crusher and put it back into the crusher, it was necessary to build a powder collector and to link this powder collector and the cement crusher with a tube. The technicians responsible for designing this powder collector revised the design three times in accordance with the workers' opinions. The quality of the design was improved each time the design was revised. The powder collector was eventually designed in such a way that repair could be made easily, material could be loaded quickly and costs were lowered. This brought about greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Being influenced comparatively deeply by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restricted by numerous old rules and regulations, some of the older engineers and technicians worked with excessive cautiousness. In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee of this cement works made an all-sided analysis of their histories, boldly trusted them, gave them warm-hearted support and patiently and elaborately did ideological and political work among them, thereby fully exploiting their enthusiasm. The former deputy chief engineer of this cement works was long separated from labor, reality and the masses in the past and made mistakes in designs. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers criticized his mistakes, so that he once had an ideological burden. Accordingly, the Party committee of the cement works patiently educated him, helped him sum up historical experience, assigned him technical work, encouraged him to humbly accept re-education from the working class and to vigorously change his world outlook while doing his work.

An electric powder collector had to be installed in the cement works. This needed a special kind of heat-retaining foam brick made of cement. Making this brick involved a new technique. The former deputy chief engineer accepted the task of trial-making this kind of brick. He went through many

books but could not find the data he needed, and yet he dared not make an experiment. A member of the Party committee seeing that he had worries, immediately called on him and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. He also got together with him to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "On Practice," and encouraged him to bravely delve into sciences and technology for the revolutionary cause. Meanwhile, he led him among the masses and to combine book knowledge with the practice of struggle. He worked together with the workers and boldly made creations. After making experiments for more than ten times, he eventually succeeded in trial-making the special kind of heat-retaining brick which was urgently needed, thereby insuring normal progress of work. After that, he went more consciously among the workers and labored and designed simultaneously.

This year, in dealing with a project of construction engineering, he got closely together with the workers to revise the irrational parts of the original design. The progress of engineering was quickened greatly and this project was completed 15 days ahead of schedule.

Another mechanical engineer was held responsible for helping Tsunhua hsien in designing a small cement works. If the past method of design were to be followed, more than 200 sheets of drawings would be needed. This would take a long time and progress would be slow. This engineer was near 60. But supported and encouraged by the leaders and the workers, he feared neither hardship nor fatigue and went more than ten times to a worksite in a mountainous area more than 100 li away to make investigation and study and to revise the designs and plans together with the workers. This helped him solve many problems on the spot. As a result, only seven sheets of drawings were needed and the whole design of this small cement works was drawn, thereby insuring a timely start in building this small cement works.

In the course of uniting, educating and remolding the engineers and technicians, the Party committee of T'angshan "422" Cement Works promptly commended the technicians who had been found to have integrated themselves well with the workers and to have made creations. They acquired advanced experience and summed up and popularized this experience right away. The technicians of the mining workshop seriously studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, integrated themselves with the workers and vigorously changed their world outlook. They got together with the workers to boldly change the foreign equipment and to adopt new techniques of blasting, thereby overfulfilling the state plan of limestone output month after month. There was enough limestone not only for use by this cement works but also for supplying other cement works. Two of the technicians of this workshop joined the leading group and one was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. The Party committee of this works commended the technicians of this workshop many times and promptly summed up and popularized their experience, urging all technicians of the cement works to revolutionize their thinking.

While commending and encouraging the technicians, the Party committee of this cement works and the Party organizations of various workshops paid attention to teaching them always to remain modest and prudent, to refrain from arrogance and rashness and to make revolution continuously. The

technicians, workers and cadres of the finishing workshop formed a "three-in-one" group, which successfully trial-made a "new-type electric ear" of an advanced level. By means of this electric ear, the workers could work in the room and control feeding of material by automation. This not only improved the working condition but also raised the efficiency of production of the cement crusher and increased cement output by 12,000 tons a year. This successful invention set some technicians in arrogance and complacency. The Party organization of the finishing workshop promptly helped them study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," making them understand that: Ideological remolding may not stop and technical innovation has not attained its end. They overcame their arrogance and complacency and came again to the side of the cement crusher and conducted scientific experiments twice on the new electric ear. They discovered that feeding of material into the cement crusher was done by the "electric ear" by automation but the feeder had complex structure and gigantic parts, so that it was difficult to carry out overhaul and repairs. This adversely affected efficiency of production. Accordingly, they got together with the workers to innovate this equipment and used a controllable silicon electric ear instead of the new electric ear and an electromagnetic vibrating feeder instead of the original clumsy and heavy feeder. This not only facilitated overhaul and repairs but also further raised the efficiency of production of the cement crusher.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

More Factories and Mines Put into Operation in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 21, 1971)

around two dozen medium-sized and small factories and mines have gone into operation in the tibet autonomous region since the beginning of this year.

this success is a step forward in the local people's endeavour to develop industry under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the enthusiasm and initiative of the workers, cadres and technicians of tibetan and other nationalities were aroused thanks to their conscientious study of works by marx, engels and chairman mao and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

the newly-built factories turn out a variety of products including farm machinery, battery, paper, sugar, sulphuric acid and radio parts, some being produced for the first time in tibet. in addition, some printing works were put into operation. the new mines include coal and other non-metal ones. four of the six administrative regions in tibet now have their own farm machinery plants. this "roof of the world", which had no industry at all in the past, has ended its dependence on other parts of china for a number of manufactured goods.

in the course of developing industry the cadres and people throughout tibet responded to chairman mao's call "develop the mining industry". many of them joined the geological workers in prospecting and locating mineral deposits which were found in all the six administrative regions. small coal pits and other non-metal mines have been opened in some places with indigenous methods.

the people of different nationalities were united in building these factories and mines in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. workers and cadres of the hsinhua printing house volunteered to install equipment and put up power transmission lines and as a result saved 100,000 yuan for the state. when the linchih battery factory was being built, the factory leadership led the workers in felling trees on mountains with which they made part of the equipment. they managed to assemble some heavy machines by manual labour when they did not have a hoist. it took them just 14 months to put the factory into operation, much earlier than scheduled.

the party and the state pay special attention to accelerating development of industry in tibet. the state has sent not only good machinery to tibet, but many workers and technicians from shanghai, szechwan and other places to help install equipment and train tibetan workers. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tibet lend a helping hand, too.

MINING EQUIPMENT

South China Autonomous Region Overfulfills 1971 Plan for Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 21, 1971)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china has overfulfilled its 1971 production plan for mining equipment, thanks to socialist co-ordination among mines and factories.

the tonnage of machinery produced in the first ten months of this year was 67 per cent more than the 1970 total. there was a sharp increase in the output of ore-loaders, ball-grinders, crushing machines, ore-dressing machines, skip hoists and other mining equipment the region urgently needed. quality has improved.

in line with chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the machine-building industry mobilized the workers, cadres and technicians for socialist co-ordination that embraced some 140 mines, machine-building plants and other trades this year. as a result, machines and complete sets of equipment for mining were quickly turned out and production capacity raised. for an example, a small repair-shop in kueilin succeeded in producing mine-cars with self-made electric-welding and milling machines and other equipment. a factory in wuchou was producing a number of bridge-cranes when it found that steel plates ran short of supply. upon hearing this, the city's shipyard promptly sent the needed steel plates.

the workers, cadres and technicians displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and tapped production potential in manufacturing mining equipment. the wuchou boiler factory had no equipment for processing some heavy mining machines. the workers made a number of small and simple machine-tools to do the job.

party organizations at all levels in the region strengthened leadership over the work of making mining equipment. leading members of factories and mines often went to work in the workshops. they studied with the workers and technicians and helped solve problems.

"LEARN FROM TACHAI"

Inner Mongolian Area Deepens Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 21, 1971)

communist party committees at all levels in the bayan naor league of the inner mongolian autonomous region have given a new impetus to the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, by deepening education

in ideology and political line. this has raised the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the communist party committees at all levels have paid great attention to educating the leading cadres in ideology and political line, starting at the beginning of this year. they ran study classes for cadres at the commune secretary level and above. all banners and counties also ran study classes for the cadres of the people's communes and production brigades. they conscientiously studied the party's line, guiding principles and policies and summed up the experience and lessons of their work. as a result, they heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and increased their determination to go deep into reality and among the masses to make investigation and study and lead the people in learning from tachai. after the classes the secretary of the communist party committee of the shihlanchi commune and other committee members went from one production brigade to another to investigate with the brigade cadres and masses. they finally got a clear picture of the mountain torrents, sandstorms and soil alkalinity in the locality. they worked out a project based on practice to control water and sand and transform the alkaline soil in the revolutionary spirit of tachai.

a campaign was launched throughout the bayan naor area to build water conservancy works with soil improvement and transformation of alkaline soil as the central task. they have created 57,100 hectares of land which give high, stable yields, levelled 208,600 hectares and dug 18,000 canals and ditches. in all, they did over 8.18 million cubic metres of earth work, a figure more than three times that for 1966, the previous peak year. they also completed the massive project at the mouth of the main trunk drainage canal along the yellow river and 34 other big irrigation and drainage projects. the completion of these projects helped them get a good harvest this year.

the leading cadres of the chienkuo production brigade in the lienho people's commune used to rely solely on state funds and this affected the construction of water conservancy works. through education in the struggle between the two lines before this spring's sowing they raised their determination to rely on their own efforts and started a mass movement to build water conservancy works. around 60 per cent of the manpower in the brigade took part. they dug 27 drainage ditches with a total length of 26 kilometres in a short time. they built brigades, culverts, aqueducts, sluice gates and other water conservancy projects. all this created good conditions for this year's good grain harvest.

promoted by the education in the political line agricultural production in the bayan naor league has developed in the past year. the mass movement to learn from tachai has gone deeper. more than 100 production brigades and production teams in the league have become advanced units. their per-unit grain yields have reached or surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Ramiz Alia Receives Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 20, 1971)

comrade ramiz alia, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received here today all members of the chinese journalists' delegation headed by comrade shi shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

present at the reception were dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, chairman of the albanian journalists' union and editor-in-chief of the newspaper "zeri i popullit", piro kondi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, fiqri voqli, director of the albanian telegraphic agency, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and other comrades.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other chinese comrades were also present.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet for Chinese Government Economic Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

albanian ambassador to china and mme. xhorxhi robo gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in honour of the chinese government economic delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries. the delegation had recently paid a visit to albania.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and leading members of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and other departments concerned including han tsung-cheng, chung yu-yi, hsu han-ping, yin sen and li ting-chuan.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially and proposed toasts to the good health of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, to the good health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and to the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening for the visiting chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

the reception was attended by dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, chairman of the albanian journalists' union and editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit"; thanas nano, director of the general department of radio-television; fiqiri vogli, director of the albanian telegraphic agency; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; sterjo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and responsible members of tirana national papers and journals.

the reception was also attended by members of the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, that had visited china recently.

comrade liu chen-hua, comrade shih shao-hua and comrade dashnor mamaqi proposed toasts at the reception overflowing with a very warm and friendly atmosphere. the comrades-in-arms of china and albania repeatedly drank to the steady development and consolidation of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and journalists of the two countries, to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Table-Tennis Team Ends Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, Dec. 20, 1971)

the chinese table-tennis team with chi yu-hua as head and kuan hui-kuang as deputy head left here by special plane today for a friendly visit to denmark after concluding its friendly visit to britain.

the team was seen off at the airport by a.k. vint, president, and d. tremayne, secretary-general, of the english table-tennis association, and players of the english table-tennis team.

c. wyles, chairman of the english table-tennis association, accompanies the chinese team to copenhagen.

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, other diplomatic officials of the office and representatives of patriotic chinese nationals in britain also saw the chinese team off at the airport.

yesterday, the chinese table-tennis team was invited by a.k. vint and c. wyles to their seaside homes in south england. the players enjoyed the warm hospitality of the hosts and met with members of the local sports circles.

the chinese table-tennis team played its last two friendly matches in london on december 18 to the warm welcome of over 5,000 spectators.

prior to the matches, r. bannister, chairman of the sports council of britain, gave a reception for the chinese players.

the chinese table-tennis team arrived in britain on december 6. its friendly visit has further strengthened the understanding and friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Minister of Health Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

dr. szabo zoltan, hungarian minister of health, and three assistants arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit upon the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

they were greeted at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned including li ting-chuan and lai en.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the association, met and had a friendly conversation with japanese friend kinkazu saionji, and shiro minamimura, chief of the saionji office in tokyo.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned including hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, yang chi, meng hsien-ju and han ping-pei.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui and seiichi tagawa, members of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks and representatives of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other members of the japanese delegation.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were haruko kobori and susumu matsumura, counsellors of the japan-china memorandum trade office and daughter and son of the late mr. kenzo matsumura, who have come for a friendly visit to china; shunichi matsumoto, shigetaro sasayama, kozo yoshizaki, ryoichi kawai, yaeji watanabe, takaharu okubo, nobutoki inoue, yutaka ishiguro and sadaji kanemitsu. fuku furui, wife of yoshimi furui, was also present.

present were yoshizo yasuda, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kobayashi, members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

also present were leading members and staff members of the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po, chou chi, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, shih chih-yi and chiang pei-chu.

Communique on Talks between Representatives of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office and Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

a communique on the talks between representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan was signed here today.

signing the communique were:

representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china liu hsi-wen, hsu ming and wu shu-tung; and

representatives of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and shunichi matsumoto.

full text of the communique follows:

representatives of the chinese and japanese memorandum trade offices held talks in peking from december 4 to 21, 1971, and had a full exchange of views on china-japan relations and questions of common concern. the two sides reached agreement on matters related to memorandum trade for 1972.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang kuo-chuan met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese delegation including haruko kobori and susumu matsumura, family members of the late mr. kenzo matsumura, who had come for a friendly visit on invitation.

during the talks the two sides hold the identical view that the rapid development of the international situation has further proved the complete correctness of the communiques on the talks issued by the two sides in recent years. the political principles concerning china-japan relations and the viewpoints expounded in the previous communiques on the revival of japanese militarism, the fraud of "reversion of okinawa" designed by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the japan-u.s. military collusion and other questions, have won ever wider support. a new high tide is rising in japan to promote japan-china friendship and restore the diplomatic relations between japan and china. all the forces genuinely desiring japan-china friendship are overjoyed. on the contrary, the sato government goes against the trend of the time, disregards opposition voiced by public opinion, sticks to its policy hostile to china and intensifies its conspiratorial activities to create "one china, one taiwan". as a result, it is becoming more and more isolated.

the japanese side expresses its deep regret that the sato government acted as a co-sponsor of the reverse important question and other resolutions put forward at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly in disregard of opposition by the majority of the people, and points out: it is absolutely intolerable that after the resolution on restoring china's legitimate seat and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote, the sato government still clings to the theory that the "status of taiwan remains to be determined" and intensifies its plan for "an independent taiwan", which is, in effect, continuing to create "two chinas". the action of the sato government shows that its words about "improving japan-china relations" are insincere but an out-and-out deceptive gesture to extricate itself from predicament.

the chinese side reiterates: taiwan province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china and the people of taiwan are flesh-and-blood compatriots of the chinese people. taiwan had been occupied by japanese militarism for 50 years and was returned to china on october 25, 1945, after the second world war in accordance with the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation. the so-called "status of taiwan remains to be determined" is an utterly preposterous fallacy. the scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to manipulate a handful of "independent taiwan" elements in an attempt to separate taiwan from china is bound to fail. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan.

the japanese side fully agrees with the above-stated solemn and just stand of the chinese side and acknowledges: there is only one china in the world, which is the people's republic of china, and the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legitimate government representing the chinese people; taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china and has already been returned to china; and the so-called "japan-chiang treaty" is utterly illegal and invalid and must be abrogated.

the two sides unanimously hold that the above-mentioned political principles concerning china-japan relations are unshakable and they are by no means questions to be settled through negotiations. both sides firmly believe that all friends who desire to promote the normalization of the relations between japan and china will fight to the end to uphold the above-mentioned principles.

the chinese side highly appraises the spirit of dedication of the late mr. kenzo matsumura who in his late years worked for japan-china friendship in defiance of obstructions from various quarters; it expresses support to friends engaged in japan-china memorandum trade in their energetic efforts to carry out mr. matsumura's will and uphold the spirit of the communiques on the talks between the two sides. the japanese side expresses its determination to make further efforts to unite with still broader forces, work hard to remove obstructions from the japanese government and fulfil the unfinished cause of mr. matsumura's.

the two sides hold the identical view that the present talks have further deepened their mutual understanding and that they were held in all seriousness and were successful. on the present basis, both sides will make further efforts for the bright prospects of china-japan friendship.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, shih chih-yi and chiang pei-chu.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, shunichi matsumoto, shigetaro sasayama, kozo yoshizaki, ryoichi kawai, yaeji watanabe, takaharu okubo, yoshizo yasuda, eiichi himeno, nobutoki inoue, tamio shimakura, isao okubo, jiro kobayashi, susumu matsumura, yutaka ishiguro and sadaji kanemitsu.

representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china	representatives of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan
liu hsi-wen	kaheita okazaki
hsu ming	yoshimi furui
wu shu-tung	seiichi tagawa
	shunichi matsumoto

peking, december 21, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Men's and Women's Table Tennis Team of Korean People's Army Ends Visit to Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 20, 1971)

the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army with colonel kim jong han as its leader and major hwang bong gap as its deputy leader left here for peking by air this afternoon after its friendly visit to hunan province.

the team arrived in hunan from shanghai by train on the afternoon of december 16. that evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army hunan provincial command gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. at the banquet which was alive with expressions of fraternal, revolutionary friendship, yu ming-tao, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and colonel kim jong han made heart-warming speeches, wishing good health and a long life to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

on the evening of the 18th, the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony to welcome the korean people's army table tennis team. after that, chinese and korean table tennis players held excellent friendly exhibition matches and were warmly applauded by the more than 4,000 spectators. vice-chairman yu ming-tao and shih lei, deputy commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, attended the ceremony and saw the matches.

during their stay in hunan, the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan, the home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. in changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party chingshuitang and the hunan institute for self-study where chairman mao worked during the earlier period of his revolutionary activities. they also went to a factory. they were accorded a warm welcome by revolutionary people in these places.

on their departure from here the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by yu ming-tao, wang lei and other leading members of organizations concerned, as well as the representatives of the hunan sportsmen.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Ministry of National Defense Sponsors Report Meeting Warmly Celebrating 27th Anniversary of Founding of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence sponsored a report meeting here this afternoon warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and major ta ngoc ho, deputy military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

present were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and leading members of the p.l.a. general logistics department, the various services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chang chih-ming, wang hung-kun, hsueh shao-ching, kung tsung-chou, chung jen-fang, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, lung chen-piao, teng hai-ching, chi chang-fu, lu tsun-fu and chai cheng-wen, as well as 2,000 commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of china and viet nam hung on the rostrum and a huge streamer hung in the meeting hall read "firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

after the meeting opened, military attache nguyen dong took the floor amid warm applause.

the military attache said that december 22 of this year was the 27th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army. the past 27 years had been a historic period in which the viet nam people's army had fought and achieved splendid victories.

he said: "the vietnamese people's armed forces owe their birth, growth and victories to the correct revolutionary line and military line of the former indo-chinese communist party, i.e. the viet nam workers' party of today, led by president ho chi minh, organizer and founder of the vietnamese people's armed forces. the vietnamese people's armed forces came into being and have grown in the raging flames of the vietnamese people's revolutionary war. it is an army which really comes from the people, fights for the people and is loved, supported and nurtured by the people."

he said: "the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause has won and is still winning great victories. the defeat of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs has already

become very obvious. however, obdurate, cunning and very bellicose by nature, nixon and his running dogs refuse to relinquish their ambitious design to hang on in south viet nam. since coming to office, nixon has intensified his policy of vietnamizing the war in order to prolong it."

"the schemes and new military adventures of u.s. imperialism will not save it from thorough defeat," nguyen dong added. "we vietnamese armymen and civilians are determined to realize president ho chi minh's teachings, carry on and vigorously step up the war of resistance with the firm resolve to fight and win, drive out u.s. imperialism, defeat the puppet troops, overthrow the puppet regime, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to unify the fatherland peacefully. we are determined to strengthen our unity with the fraternal laotian and cambodian armymen and people, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indochina peninsula."

the vietnamese military attache declared: "viet nam and china are two fraternal socialist neighbours linked by rivers and mountains. the friendship between our two peoples and two armies is a friendship of unity in struggle between class brothers and between comrades who are fighting in the same trench against the common enemy -- imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. this militant friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"we rejoice over the constant consolidation and development of the militant unity and friendship between our two parties, two countries and two armies. we feel extremely honoured and proud for having the chinese people's liberation army as our brothers and staunch comrades-in-arms," he added.

in conclusion, nguyen dong wished the chinese people's liberation army still greater successes in promoting the revolutionization of the army in line with chairman mao's instructions and in carrying out socialist revolution and construction together with the whole chinese people.

deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien then addressed the meeting. on behalf of the chinese ministry of national defence and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, he extended warm festival greetings and high militant salute to the fraternal viet nam people's army.

he pointed out that holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic viet nam people's army, along with the entire vietnamese people, had firmly defended the socialist north, given powerful support to the struggle of their compatriots in the south, and carried out their internationalist duties to the laotian and cambodian comrades-in-arms.

he said: "your tremendous victories have dealt a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and given immense inspiration and impetus to the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. your valiant fighting against the enemy at the front constitutes a concrete action in support of the socialist revolution and construction in our country, in the great

rear area. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always remember the internationalist support given them by the vietnamese people and the viet nam people's army, and are infinitely proud of having the vietnamese people and people's army as their close comrades-in-arms. we have all along looked upon the heroic vietnamese people and people's army as a brilliant example to follow. we'll earnestly learn from your revolutionary spirit characterized by bravery and staunchness and your very rich experience in fighting."

he stated: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings, fulfil their internationalist duty, carry out the obligations of the great rear area to the front and do their utmost to support the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

he declared: "we are deeply convinced that the vietnamese people's sacred goal of defending the north, liberating the south and proceeding to unify the country peacefully will certainly be attained. no force whatever can shake the iron will of the vietnamese people to carry on the war of resistance through to the end, and no force whatever can shake the firm resolve of the chinese people to support the vietnamese people in doing so. the peoples and armies of china and viet nam will always unite, fight and win victory together in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism exclamation"

the meeting ended amid the powerful strains of "the internationale".

later, vietnamese films "battle of dien bien phu" and "grow up in fighting" were shown.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Bhutto Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 20, 1971)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president and chief martial law administrator of pakistan, received chang tung, ambassador of the people's republic of china to pakistan, here this afternoon and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Party and Government Leaders Meet Romanian Ambassador Aurel Duma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

chinese party and government leaders comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng and acting foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade aurel duma, ambassador of the romanian socialist republic to china, who will soon leave his post for home.

present on the occasion were comrade iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned comrades yu chan, han hsu, li tien-ching, li hsi-ling and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Cocktail Party Celebrating 11th Anniversary of Founding of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1971)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a cocktail party here this evening celebrating the 11th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

attending the cocktail party were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, chung yu-yi, a leading member of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and ting hsuen-sung, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were also general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, madame van piny, wife of the second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame sien an, wife of the cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam; and

laotian friends general and madame huon mongkhunvilay.

the cocktail party proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese people and the peoples of indochina. the chinese, vietnamese, laotian and cambodian comrades-in-arms proposed toasts, warmly greeting the great victories of the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

ambassador nguyen van quang and vice-minister han nien-lung spoke at the cocktail party.

ambassador nguyen van quang in his speech recalled the tremendous victories of the south vietnamese armymen and civilians in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "these victories," he said, "are the results of the wise leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the results of the close unity of the compatriots of the northern and southern parts of our fatherland. these victories are victories for the unbreakable militant unity of the three peoples of indochina under the illumination of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. these victories are also inseparable from the tremendous, sincere and all-round support by the communist party of china, the chinese government and the 700 million fraternal chinese people."

the ambassador pointed out: "though u.s. imperialism has met with disastrous defeat the nixon government is still very obdurate and cunning and does not want to fling away its ambition of aggression against our country."

the ambassador stated: "in all circumstances, the people of south viet nam are resolved to realize this sacred testament of their great, respected and beloved president ho chi minh's: 'as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away'. the people of south viet nam are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their compatriots in the north and unite still more closely with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples to shatter the scheme of 'vietnamizing' the war, 'to fight so that the yankees quit, and the puppets topple', to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

ambassador nguyen van quang pointed out: "at present, the only way out for u.s. imperialism is to accept the reasonable seven-point solution put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. if u.s. imperialism continues to evade that and still refuses to stop its policy of aggression, it will only end up in disastrous defeat in south viet nam and the rest of indochina."

in his speech, vice-minister han nien-lung said: "the south viet nam national front for liberation was born in the storm of the people's revolution in south viet nam. over the past 11 years, it has mobilized and organized the people of all strata in south viet nam to take up arms and wage a heroic and arduous struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in the spirit of fearing no hardships and sacrifices. the struggle has achieved brilliant victories and made immense contributions to the independence and liberation of the vietnamese nation.

the great victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has set a brilliant example in the world of the people of a small nation defeating the aggression of a big nation and provided an energetic support and inspiration to all the oppressed people and oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation."

vice-minister han nien-lung said: "closely uniting and coordinating with one another, the three peoples of indochina have this year launched a series of major operations on highway 9, in tay nguyen area and in southeastern cambodia, wiping out large numbers of u.s. and puppet troops and winning new victories of strategic significance. recently patriotic cambodian armymen and people launched frequent attacks along highway 6 and dealt heavy blows at the lon nol puppet troops."

vice-minister han nien-lung expressed the conviction that holding high the banner of unity in struggle of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and advancing from victory to victory, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will certainly be able to drive u.s. imperialism away, overthrow the puppet regimes and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he reaffirmed that "the 700 million chinese people will, as always, follow chairman mao's teachings and give all-out support to the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the vietnamese people are determined to carry the fight to the end. the chinese people, too, are determined to support them to the end. the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation"

attending the cocktail party were leading members of chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, ma wen-po, chou jung-kuo, chang cheng-ten, chang tzu-liang, li pao-chi, yuan hua-ping, hsu pin, wu piao, yin tso-chen, chu chia-li, lai ta-yuan, fang kao and wang min; and leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune li chiu-ling and kuo shou-heng.

present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; huynh van thuan, leader of the visiting vietnamese artists' delegation; and nguyen vinh, deputy director of the general chemical department of viet nam.

on december 18, ambassador nguyen van quang gave a film reception in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation. three documentaries about the struggle of the south vietnamese armymen and people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation were shown. leading members of chinese departments concerned were present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese High Status Official Delegation Led by Deputy President Abbas Arrives in Kwangchow on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 20, 1971)

major general khalid hassan abbas, deputy president of the democratic republic of the sudan, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces, and the sudanese high status official delegation he is leading, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit, in the company of ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry. ahmed mohamed omarabi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, and his wife also arrived here by the same plane.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished sudanese guests were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. kung shih-chuan, huang jung-hai, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, su ke-chih, chiao lin-yi, pai ping, chung ming and huang yen, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome deputy president abbas and the members of the sudanese high status official delegation he is leading. sudanese charge d'affaires ad interim omarabi and his wife were present at the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. during the banquet, hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples and of the friendly cooperation between the two countries. they expressed the hope that the asian, african and latin american people would constantly win new victories in their cause of unity against imperialism.

after the banquet, the sudanese guests attended a soiree and watched acrobatics and songs and dances performed by the propaganda team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

Sudanese High Status Official Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 21, 1971)

the sudanese high status official delegation led by major general khalid hassan abbas, deputy president of the democratic republic of the sudan, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces, left kwangchow for home by train today after its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. kung shih-chuan, huang jung-hai, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, su ke-chih, chiao lin-yi, pai ping, chung ming and huang yeh, as well as over 2,000 revolutionary masses.

ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and ahmed mohamed omarabi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sudanese embassy in peking, and his wife, who had accompanied the distinguished sudanese guests to kwangchow, were also present.

the kwangchow railway station today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and the sudan. the station flew the national flags of the sudan and china and was decorated with huge banners reading "warm welcome to the sudanese high status official delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and the sudan exclamation" when deputy president abbas bid farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs, and waved bouquets and colourful streamers amid enthusiastic cheers to express their warm feeling for the distinguished guests. art troupes performed unity and friendship dances, showing the profound friendship of the chinese people for the sudanese people and congratulating the sudanese high status official delegation on its successful visit to china. deputy president abbas and other distinguished sudanese guests waved to the masses in acknowledgement.

Sudanese Deputy President Abbas Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

major general khalid hassan abbas, deputy president of the democratic republic of the sudan, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on his way home from peking. in his message deputy president abbas says:

today, as i am leaving peking for home, i wish to express my deep gratitude to your excellency, to comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, to comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and other leading comrades of the revolution and to the militant chinese people for the kind hospitality and welcome accorded to me and my colleagues by you, the friendly chinese people and other leaders of the revolution.

the talks have achieved splendid success.

the chinese government has agreed to provide the democratic republic of the sudan with economic assistance. this proves that there exist ever-lasting, immortal and

profound relations between our two countries. at the same time, it proves that the people's republic of china pursues a revolutionary line of supporting and assisting the forces of liberation and peace in the world.

I hope you will convey to comrade-in-arms and leader comrade mao tsetung my good wishes and those from my colleagues, wishing him eternal good health, and we wish you and other leaders of the revolution every success and the militant chinese people constant development and progress.

CHINA AND US

American Friends Alvin Wasserman and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

american doctor alvin wasserman and his wife arrived here by air today for a visit to china upon the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and chinese medical workers hsu shou-jen, wang kang-chiu, hou yi and yin yu-chou.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Anniversary of Yugoslav People's Army Celebrated at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1971)

bogdan orescanin, ambassador of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to china, and his wife, and colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the people's army of yugoslavia.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, chang cheng-kuang, chai cheng-wen, tang yuan, huang teng-pao, tung chen-sheng, chiang jun-kuan, chen tsu-chiang, yu chan, wang ming-hsiu, hsiao teh and chu chuan-hsien.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

the banquet was followed by a showing of yugoslav films.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Extends Sympathy to Families of Explosion Victims

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 20, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen on the afternoon of december 17 called on sampa, permanent secretary of the zambian ministry of foreign affairs, and extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, profound sympathy to the families of the deceased and to the wounded in an explosion accident caused by explosives near the kafironda explosives factory in the mufulira mines, copperbelt province.

ambassador chin li-chen also informed, on behalf of the red cross society of china, the zambian government that the red cross society of china donates rmb 50,000 yuan to the zambian government for the benefit of the bereaved families.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Read and Study Conscientiously, Raise the Ability To Differentiate Between True and False Marxism

by

The CCP Ho Hsien Committee, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

Since the publication of the editorial "Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership" by the two central newspapers and one central magazine, we have been carrying out conscientious study and repeated discussions. Everybody realizes that in order for the Party committee to have correct leadership, the most important problem is to have correct ideological guidance and political orientation. That is to say, "They should practice Marxism, not revisionism." To achieve that, it is necessary to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and constantly raise the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism.

The two central newspapers and one central magazine pointed out: "Why is it that some people are fooled and taken in during the struggle between the two lines? The fundamental reason is that they do not read and study seriously and cannot distinguish materialism from idealism and the Marxist line from the opportunist line." With regard to this problem, some of the comrades in our hsien have had a profound lesson.

One principal responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee came from a very good background. He joined the revolution rather early, was hard-working and earnest, buried himself in work and had a genuine desire to carry on work well for the Party and the people. However, because his awareness of line struggle was not high, when Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers clamored in 1956 for "speeding up of the period of transition," and "a force-march into communism" by whipping up a "communist storm"

of "one equality and two reconciliations" in a big way, he also followed suit. During the great proletarian cultural revolution when Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers pushed the bourgeois reactionary line, he likewise implemented it.

In the study we made a serious analysis of the reason why this comrade had permitted himself to be fooled and taken in on line struggle as well as the cause for his vacillation, and realized that apart from the fact that the class enemies who waved a "red flag" to oppose the red flag had been clever at disguising themselves and were difficult to detect, there was more important still the fact that he had not read and studied seriously and did not truly comprehend Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Only by grasping Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line be truly implemented. In order to master Marxism and raise the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, it is necessary to study and distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism in the midst of struggle with specific problems of ideology and political line in mind. Only in that way could one be able to differentiate between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

On the question of the relationship between revolution and production, two tendencies appeared among the leading members of our hsien Party committee. Before the great cultural revolution, one of the comrades used to concern himself only with harvesting, planting and management, and never paid attention to line, power, and world outlook, and consequently made mistakes of line. After the great proletarian revolution, he began to pay attention to the relationship between revolution and production, but when the task of revolution was heavy, he invariably repeated his former mistakes.

Last year, in order to quickly complete the task of enlarging the planting area for late rice, he paid attention only to the rate of progress and neglected the grasping of ideology, which momentarily caused lack of understanding among some of the commune members, who, satisfied with the bumper harvest in early rice, were concerned only about the availability of sufficient draft animals, manpower and fertilizer, and consequently they had little zeal for increasing the planting area for late rice. As a result, in spite of the very close grasping from the higher levels, progress was still very slow below.

Besides that, there was also this other condition. Some of the comrades "only talked about the importance of politics and never paid attention to cotton and rice" in their work. Not long ago, for the sake of holding a conference, some of the comrades suggested making the conference as big as possible with as many in attendance as possible. They thought that the masses could only be educated in that way. However, they overlooked the fact that it was then the busy period of "autumn harvest, autumn plowing and autumn sowing," and to do so would interfere with production.

In the light of this problem, we studied over again the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dialectical relationship between revolution and production, as well as between politics and business, and realized that these two tendencies always pitted politics and production against each other and that was not in keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao points out: "The relationship between political and vocational work constitutes a unity of two opposites. It is imperative to criticize and repudiate the tendency to ignore politics. It is necessary to oppose the armchair politicians on the one hand and the pragmatists who have gone astray on the other." For that is the only correct line for dealing with problems in the relationship between politics and production.

How to deal with the masses correctly is an important problem constantly encountered by the hsien Party committee in leadership work. This year, in order to implement the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," our hsien has made proper arrangements for various agricultural products, of which the planting target of 60,000 mow for rapeseed showed a greater increase as compared with last year.

At that time, some of the comrades thought that the plan had exceeded the bounds of possibility, and could never be carried out. Later, by means of fully mobilizing the masses, conducting penetrating discussions, formulating and contributing plans, improving the farming system and increasing the index for double-cropping, the planting area for rapeseed consequently increased to 80,000 mow and the original plan was overfulfilled by 33 percent.

In September this year, the hsien Party committee decided to dig a drainage and irrigation dry ditch of more than 10 li along a 10 li long gully cutting across four communes. The masses were critical of this plan for they felt it was not in keeping with the principle of greater, faster, better and more economical results, and suggested digging ditch along the 10 li long river, for in that way the earthwork and capital required could be reduced by two-thirds and the area benefited would also be increased. After a new debate, the hsien Party committee adopted the view of the masses. Such problems provided me with a very profound education, for why did we always incline to under-estimate the activism inherent in the masses?

In the light of this problem, we studied over again the basic principle of historical materialism of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao that men were the makers of history and realized that whether or not we believed in the masses or relied on them was the touchstone for differentiating between true and false Marxism. The reason why we failed in actual work to see the activism of the masses was fundamentally a result of being influenced by historical idealism such as the "theory the masses are backward" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

Should we proceed from reality or be separated from reality? A struggle between these two different ideas and two different work styles is also constantly being reflected among the leading members of our hsien Party committee.

At the end of last year when distribution was about to begin, the principal leading comrade of the hsien Party committee felt that the work of distribution was very much the "same old grind," "planting in the spring, harvesting in the summer, and distribution in the fall, and when the time came, that by holding a business conference," and that by relying on former experience they could hardly go wrong. So without making penetrating investigation and study he called a business conference and set a high target for setting aside grain for reserve which resulted in the phenomenon that in a small number of places where a production increase was won, the income of the commune members showed no increase at all.

This problem was reported to the hsien Party committee, and for the sake of discovering where the crux of the problem lay, this leading comrade took a knapsack, travelled more than 200 li to make a round of 11 communes and went deeply among the masses to investigate in a conscientious manner the condition of distribution in various types of communes and production brigades. In accordance with the principle, "The interests of the state, the collective and the individual should be taken into account," a more realistic plan for distribution was proposed and a policy for distribution was laid down.

In the light of the lesson of this experience, we conscientiously studied the epistemology of dialectical materialism and profoundly realized that "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge," and that whether we proceeded from reality and maintained investigation and study in work or not was a matter of principle as to whether the materialist theory of reflection or idealist transcendentalism was to be maintained.

In the course of reading and studying and increasing the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, we often come across this condition, and that is, when understanding is gained in one problem a lack of understanding would appear in another problem. Understanding which is acquired under normal conditions becomes confusing under special conditions. This clearly shows that we have not yet truly mastered Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We realize that the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a protracted and arduous task. In using the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform the subjective world we must at the same time consciously transform our objective world outlook. For only in that way can we truly obtain subjective and objective unity and unity of theory and practice, see through the rumors and sophistries of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, because of conscientious reading and study, we have gradually increased our ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, paid attention to the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and effectively given an impetus to the excellent situation in revolution and production.

* * *

Party Members Should Be Open and Above-Board Politically

by

Hsü Heng-lu (徐恒祿), combat hero of a certain unit of the Peking Military Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us long ago: "A communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life." When summing up experience in strengthening Party leadership and reflecting on the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Party, I have been able to realize further that to be open and above-board politically, to show a clear-cut attitude, to have largeness of mind and to be staunch and upright should be the fighting style of a Party member, and that is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We Party members must stand on the side of the spirit of the proletarian Party and "must not be afraid but must be good at asking questions and expressing opinions." In dealing with each political problem we must candidly and openly express our own political views and show a clear-cut attitude on what we are for and what we are against or what we like or dislike. What is correct should be supported and what is wrong should be rectified.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers frantically pushed their bourgeois reactionary line in areas where support-the-Left work was going on. Outwardly feigning compliance but inwardly resisting the Party, they said things hypocritically, plotted conspiracies everywhere, did things in the dark, suppressed the revolutionary masses, split the Party in a big way and divided the proletarian revolutionary ranks in their activities. When the evil wind was blowing from all quarters, a small handful of class enemies also tried to exert pressure on me. I studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching and realized that their words and actions were contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and were not in keeping with the interests of the Party and the people. I thought to myself: "In the violent line struggle Party members should be open and above-board and have largeness of mind. They must not, proceeding from personal interests, cover up their own political view." Therefore, together with the other support-the-Left personnel, I adopted every method to express my view and stand, consulted with the masses on problems, discriminated between what was right or wrong.

With the understanding of the broad masses united on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a line of distinction was drawn between the true and the false, a victory was won over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers and implementation of the general and specific policies of the Party was assured.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Place problems on the table." In order to be open and above-board politically, Party members must overcome the vulgar bourgeois style of assuming a pose in front of people and doing something else behind their back. Only by placing problems on the table and carrying out work in accordance with the principle of the Party could problems be definitely solved. If a contradiction is covered up, it will be aggravated and the differences will be greater.

When I was working in a scientific research unit, I always tried to have largeness of mind and to speak frankly, and if problems were encountered, to place them on the table and never talked behind people's back. Things in keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were maintained, and things not in keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were corrected. In that manner everybody was able to speak in the same way, think in the same way and act in the same way.

Once a comrade spread the differences which existed in the leading body among the masses and that produced a very unfavorable effect. I promptly studied Chairman Mao's teaching on guarding against liberalism with him, helped him to raise the level of his understanding and strengthened his regard for organizational discipline. In order to bring about better unity, I voluntarily talked about the mistake in liberalism made by this comrade of ours at a meeting of the leading body of this unit and conscientiously made a self-criticism.

Because we believe in Party leadership and execute Party decisions, problems encountered are made public right away. When the leading members noticed this attitude among us military control personnel, they were deeply moved. From then on unity was further strengthened which in turn stimulated the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in various departments.

It is imperative for Party members to develop active ideological struggle, to be bold in making self-criticism and in correcting shortcomings and mistakes in their work. To adopt a laissez-faire attitude in regard to oneself is a corrosive that will weaken the fighting power of the Party, and must be firmly overcome. Once I criticized a company unit for a certain fault. Later I found out that the matter was not faulty and that I had made the criticism wrongly. I thought to myself: "Making a criticism at will without due investigation and study is a sign of bureaucratism" and voluntarily made an examination of myself before the whole body of cadres and fighters of this company and humbly accepted their criticism.

In the course of following Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution, I have done some work for the Party and the people. The Party and the people have conferred very high honor on me. In the face of achievement and glory I constantly used Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness" in setting demands on myself, and on every occasion tried to place myself in the position of the people.

On one occasion the masses offered me their critical views. I was a bit worried and feared that an increase of such views might harm my prestige. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "By allowing others to speak, the skies would not collapse and one also would not be toppled." After studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on respecting the views of the masses and listening to the criticism of the masses, I realized that my fear of criticism from the masses was in essence a lack of faith in the masses. Is there any cause for a Marxist-Leninist to be afraid of the masses? Let everybody speak out. It does not matter if the wrong thing is said, that should be the style of a Party member. Therefore apart from conscientiously listening to the views of the masses, I also voluntarily sought the views of the masses who did not attend the meeting to receive more education.

* * *

Resolutely Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies

by

Li Shun-ta (李顺达), secretary of the Party General Branch of Hsikou Production Brigade, P'ingshun Hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

The editorial "Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership" in the two central newspapers and one central magazine pointed out, "To strengthen Party leadership the basic problem is to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies."

This year is the 20th anniversary of the founding of a cooperative by our production brigade. In order to carry out education on ideology and political line more penetratingly still, we recently summed up the lesson of the experience in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies since the setting up of the cooperatives.

Looking back on history and summing up experience, we have from our own practice realized that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life blood of our Party.

For many years we have taught the whole body of Party members to study the writings of Chairman Mao seriously, to raise constantly their awareness in line struggle and to be staunch fighters faithful to the Party and faithful to the people. Chairman Mao teaches: "The correctness or incorrectness of ideology and political line decides everything." Only by carrying out work in an unassuming manner in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could one weather the storm instead of losing orientation and be fooled and taken in. That has been our personal experience in this direction.

In 1951, in response to Chairman Mao's call "Get organized," we started to run a primary agricultural cooperative. By 1953, under the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the district Party committee at that time suddenly called us "to stop the cooperative and join the group." Our cooperative was running very nicely, why did they want us to stop? No one knew what to think. However, because of the strong pressure from above in addition to the fact that some of our Party branches were not thoroughly conversant with Chairman Mao's directive on agricultural collectivization, they blindly thought that a directive from the upper level could hardly be wrong, so they turned the Nansai agricultural cooperative into a mutual-aid group.

However, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants firmly disagreed. We immediately organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's directive, and Nansai village very quickly restored the agricultural cooperative.

This incident enabled us to realize that "Mao Tse-tung's thought was a lighthouse guiding the course of our advance. Only by carrying out work unassumingly in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings could we remain on course and not go awry." Since then, work that was in keeping with Chairman Mao's directive and the interests of the masses we have assiduously carried out, and things that contravened Chairman Mao's directive and were not in keeping with the interests of the masses we have firmly opposed. By eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right, we maintain Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In 1955, the former provincial Party committee pushed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and sent an "important personage," who came charging to Hsikou full of bluster to cut down the cooperatives. For a time everything was turned into a chaotic mess. This time we had the lesson of the previous experience to back us up and developed a face-to-face struggle with him. He forced Ma Ho-tse, the secretary of the Party branch at that time, to leave the cooperative. Old Ma objected and said, "As a Party member I only know how to set the pace in joining the cooperative and take the bright road to socialism!"

Later the "important person" again changed his tactics and fabricated black materials for us. That also failed to frighten us. Not long afterward Chairman Mao's great work, "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation" was published. It expressed the things we had on our mind and gave us moral support. He could only silently slink away. Our primary cooperative became better and better and not long afterward became an advanced type of cooperative.

Policy is the concrete manifestation of line. "Left" and Right opportunists when sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line invariably begin by interfering with and sabotaging the various policies of the Party. Because of this, in order to implement firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to implement in full the various policies of the Party.

In the implementation of policies why did some of our comrades begin to vacillate? The main cause was that their study and comprehension of the various proletarian policies of the Party was not thoroughgoing enough and their grasping was not done accurately, so that when the east wind blew they leaned to the west and when the west wind blew they leaned to the east. In the light of this condition we constantly strengthened the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the relevant policies and theories of the Party, raised in a big way the level of understanding of the policy and ideology of the comrades and guaranteed the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the period of the three difficult years, some opportunists and speculators tried to monopolize our apples, Tang ginseng and cattle by paying a high price for them. We carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against them, and, simultaneously with the strengthening of the leadership for collective economy, handed all the apples and Tang ginseng at the purchase price to the state as well as sold the cattle at a fair price or on credit to fraternal cooperatives or production teams which were short of draft animals.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from all directions. They fomented extreme "Left" ideas, striking out at many to protect a small handful, upsetting the masses as well as raising a big gust of evil wind to sabotage the Party's economic policy for the countryside by uttering such rubbish as "to each according to his labor is out of date" and "to carry out business accounting is to place profit in command." We studied over again Chairman Mao's theses on the policy question, criticized these fallacies, opposed the evil wind and implemented the various policies for the people's commune for the present stage.

The work style of arduous struggle is a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies of the Party. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation," we have regarded cadres' participation in collective production and labor as an important thing to grasp in opposing and preventing revisionism. Members of the whole body of the Party general branch have for years been able to maintain doing manual labor consciously alongside the commune members and leaving footprints behind in their work and were favorably commented on by the commune members. Wang Chou-tse, an old branch committee member, quarried for stone for an embankment for the revolution, and kept on battling until the last minute of his life. Commune members affectionately called him "the king of hill movers." The several other branch committee members were also nicknamed by the commune members as "Old Red" and "Red Charger."

In the past our work was constantly interfered with by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Once the province wanted to hold a conference of labor models, and Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the district forced us to pad the figures and to falsify reports on output. They intimidated us by saying, "If you don't report the per-mow yield at 2,000 catties, you will not be able to attend the labor model conference." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "A communist should set an example in being practical," we resolutely opposed that and said, "We can afford not to attend the labor model conference, but we cannot afford to disobey Chairman Mao."

On the premise of insuring increased grain yield for the current year, we have for several years concentrated greater efforts on developing the hillsides and the gullies, planting trees and forming forests, and the per-mow yield increase of grain was not as much as it had been several years before. Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the district thereupon attacked us by saying, "Hsikou has no point to show, it cannot catch up." We knew what we were doing and paid them no heed. We held on to a fixed idea, and that was to make revolution in a solid and down to earth manner. Eventually within a few years, we initially built an impoverished Hsikou into a new socialist Hsikou with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production.

Owing to the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, the output of our production brigade keeps on developing and the unit output of grain is steadily increasing year by year. In 1956, we reached the target set in the "Program," in 1964 we crossed the "Yellow River," in 1969, with a single leap, we crossed the "Yangtze," and last year output rose to an impressive 1,000 catties per mow. This year, although beset by several natural calamities, the per-mow yield of grain still showed an increase of more than 100 catties over that of last year.

Development is also up in forestry and animal husbandry. More than 10,000 mow has been planted to fir and cedar, and more than 1,000,000 timber trees were felled. The number of cattle has increased to more than 2,500,000 head and the number of sheep has risen from 400 head in the initial period of the cooperative to more than 1,300 head. The number of hogs kept in pens has shown an increase of eight times more than that in the initial period of collectivization. Now every household has surplus grain and every family has extra money.

The change in Hsikou is a result of our firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line as well as various policies of the Party. And if we firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies of the Party we are certain to win a still greater victory.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER ECONOMIC WORK

Step Up the Party's Leadership Over Economic Work

- A joint investigation of Yingk'ou Paper Mill in Liaoning Province

by

Ministry of Light Industries, First Light Industries Bureau, Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Yingk'ou Municipal Revolutionary Committee and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

In the in-depth development of the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," the Party committee of Yingk'ou Paper Mill in Liaoning Province further steps up its leadership over economic work according to the Party's line and policy, correctly implements the great guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production," fully mobilizes the activism of the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians, and has brought about great changes in this old mill of the 1930's.

Two years or so ago this mill was capable of producing only common paper and commercial pulp, now it is developing to a point where it can manufacture electric condenser paper, insulating wood pulp, chlorine, caustic soda, and a kind of ammonium (胡敏酸铵). On the basis of overfulfilling the state production target for 1970 ninety-six days ahead of schedule, this mill again fulfilled over 89 percent of the annual state production target during the first ten months of this year. In the meantime, the rate of acceptance of seven types of products was increased by 8.3 percent as compared with that in the same period last year. In this way it made new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Handle the Relation Between Revolution and Production Correctly

The Party committee of Yingk'ou Paper Mill pays attention to handling the relation between revolution and production correctly. It holds that if revolution is separated and made antagonistic to production, it would be impossible to really step up the Party's leadership over economic work.

To solve this problem, the Party committee of the mill held six study classes in the past year or so for the cadres and workers' representatives of the mill, so they might study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching in the light of the mill: "Political work is the life line of all economic work. It is especially so during the period when the economic system of the society is undergoing fundamental changes." Through this study, they realized: To strive to develop socialist economy is one of the basic tasks of the dictatorsh

of the proletariat which can be consolidated well only when socialist economy is developed. However, since the economic realm is filled with struggles between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines, Party committees of economic enterprises must insist on putting politics in command, using politics to command economy, before we can keep our economic work on the correct course.

On the basis of the increased understanding, the Party committee of the mill realistically has stepped up its leadership over economic work and made it a point to discuss periodically and examine constantly all important questions in economic work. In the meantime it has also adopted measures to overcome past deviations such as cadres paying no attention to political work and production cadres not doing any ideological or political work. Under the centralized leadership of the Party committee, departments of political work and departments of production management cooperate with one another and strive together to effect over-all implementation of the guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" in the enterprise.

During the upsurge of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement this year, the mill decided to conduct an important item of technical innovation and to produce one more type of new product urgently needed by the state. But some people said this was "suppressing revolution with production" and advocated engaging in production after the movement. The Party committee of the mill held that this was a reflection of the fact that some people still had not thoroughly eliminated the remnant poison of making revolution antagonistic to production advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. It persevered in following the guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and mobilized the masses to make revolution after working hours. As a result, they successfully developed the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement as well as fulfilled the task of this technical innovation ahead of schedule.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Those who fail to pay attention to production cannot be considered good leaders," the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee of this mill penetrated deep into the first line of production, investigated problems of production and perseveringly used politics to command production.

During one period of time there were some fluctuations in No. 9 paper making machine which became a weak link in production and affected the fulfillment of production targets. Thus the secretary of the Party committee of the mill went there in person to conduct investigation and study. He discovered that the management in this workshop was rather chaotic and the three shifts were not unified in production. Furthermore, a small number of people were influenced by anarchist ideas and slackened their labor discipline. This brought about frequent loss of paper and an empty revolution for the machine, and affected the fulfillment of the production target.

So he discussed the situation with the Party branch of the workshop, stepped up education on discipline, established necessary systems and unified operational procedures. In this way the cadres quickly changed the situation

and raised the daily production by 40 percent and overfulfilled the production target. The deputy secretary of the Party committee was a military cadre. He modestly learned from local cadres and the masses of workers, worked hard to grasp the situation of production and familiarize himself with productional operation and gradually seized the initiative in leading economic work.

Properly Grasping Questions Concerning Orientation and Line in Economic Work

What should be grasped by the Party committee of the mill in its leadership over economic work? Some people said: "The most important thing of all is to produce paper." Some other people said: "The percentage of targets fulfilled is the criterion for judging the result of learning from Tach'ing." But the Party committee of Yingk'ou Paper Mill held that the Party's leadership over economic work was leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought and leadership by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy. Naturally a paper mill must produce paper and fulfillment of targets also mattered. But the question is how to grasp them. We must neither grasp production for production's sake or grasp targets for targets' sake, nor talk about political leadership in an empty way as political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i did. We must follow Tach'ing's example and energetically grasp problems concerning the orientation, line and policy in economic work and guarantee that the enterprise will always advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the course of changing the enterprise, this mill was filled with the struggle between the two ways of thinking and between the two lines. The Party committee of the mill organized the broad masses of revolutionaries in the mill to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously, incessantly repudiated the idealist transcendentalism publicized by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the reactionary theory of productive forces first, and the theory of human nature and that of dying out of class struggle spread by landlords and the bourgeoisie, repudiated counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as "crawling at a snail's pace," "longing for things large and foreign," etc. The completion of the chlorine and caustic soda workshop of this mill and its commencement of production were the products of the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over the revisionist line.

Chlorine and caustic soda are needed for paper making. For long periods of time this mill relied upon other localities for the supply of these two kinds of material but the supply could not satisfy the needs. In the meantime, however, table salt, which is the raw material for the production of chlorine and caustic soda, was available locally. Before the cultural revolution, the former Yingk'ou municipal Party committee relied on a small number of people to work on a plan which aimed at things large and foreign. But after spending more than a year's time and wasting 1,080,000 yuan on the construction of this chlorine and caustic soda workshop, not one single bit of chlorine or caustic soda was produced.

Last year the Party committee of the mill mobilized the masses, penetratingly repudiated the revisionist line of "longing for things large and foreign," learned Tach'ing's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, used simple and native methods to work on their own design and did the construction themselves. They made available more than 60 types of equipment needed for the construction by making inventories of warehouses, digging out hidden potentials, repairing old equipment and utilizing rejected materials, etc. Finally, after spending only 55 days' time and 370,000 yuan, they completed a chlorine and caustic soda workshop which was capable of producing more than 4,000 tons of chlorine and caustic soda a year. In this way they brought about self-sufficiency of chlorine supply for the mill and even began to supply fraternal units with caustic soda after satisfying their own needs. In addition, they recovered the total amount of capital investment in the same year and even accumulated more than 500,000 yuan of capital funds for the state.

Presence of a concept taking the entire situation into consideration is an indication of the consciousness in line struggle. The Party committee of this mill constantly led the broad masses of workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is one thing which we must never forget, that is: Whenever we formulate plans, handle affairs or think about problems, we must proceed from the fact that our country has 600,000,000 people," and helped them to establish the idea of taking the entire situation into consideration.

In 1970 they took up the task of trial-manufacturing electric condenser paper according to the needs of the state. This type of paper was extremely thin and was known as the "king of papers." Some people said: "Water from Liao River is murky and the air is dusty, therefore it is not right for us to take up the production of electric condenser paper." But the masses of workers said heroically: "The orientation of our production is determined by the needs of the state. We paper making workers dare to capture the king of papers." So the Party committee of the mill led the workers to study "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." After overcoming numerous technical difficulties, they succeeded in completing a machine for making electric condenser paper in only 75 days and began to produce up-to-standard electric condenser paper.

Policy is a concrete realization of the line. The Party committee of Yingk'ou Paper Mill incessantly conducts policy education for Party members and the masses to strengthen their regard for policy. This makes it possible to implement various policies of the Party further, guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and effectively motivate the development of economic work. To implement the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, leading cadres pay attention to both selecting and training technicians from among the workers as well as strengthening of their re-education in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, their bold employment and the full development of their role.

Cultivating a Realistic and Good Working Style

It is impossible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well without a revolutionized style of leadership. Leading members of the Party committee of Yingk'ou Paper Mill seriously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, develop the studying style of combining theory with practice, penetratingly repudiate idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, persevere in observing the materialist theory of reflection, step up investigations and studies, and combine a high degree of revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude. This enables the Party committee to exercise its leadership over economic work realistically. The following are the principal ways in which they demonstrate their good work style:

1. Pursuit of realistic results: During the past two years in the course of changing the old enterprise, the Party committee of this mill conducted more than ten items of technical reform and comprehensive utilization by taking advantage of existing conditions in the mill, by repairing old equipment and making use of waste materials, by doing the work themselves, by always relying upon tests and by proceeding step by step. In the meantime, every item of reform and utilization brought about outstanding results within the same year.

For instance, they organized a three-in-one team to increase the production of electric condenser paper, which spent only 65 days and 65,000 yuan to convert successfully an old paper making machine into a machine for making electric condenser paper and put it into operation. This year they again converted an old large paper making machine, which helped to double the output of electric condenser paper. In the meantime, they struggled for 100 days to complete a device for making pulp for electric condenser paper and achieved streamlined production of electric condenser paper.

2. Insistence on investigation and study: The Party committee of this mill paid attention to consult the masses about various affairs, conducted concrete analyses on concrete problems through investigation and study from the viewpoint of one divided into two, and prevented subjectivism and one-sidedness.

In the work of strengthening the work of enterprise management, some people thought past regulations and systems were not suitable because all of them "controlled, checked and suppressed" the workers. So the Party committee selected No. 1 Workshop as a trial point to conduct penetrating investigation and study on existing regulations and systems. They conducted scientific analyses on these regulations and systems. By differentiating different situations, they eliminated what should be eliminated, revised what should be revised, restored what should be restored and supplemented what should be supplemented to strengthen enterprise management effectively.

For instance, the system of responsibility by each post was a necessary system for managing socialist enterprises well. However, due to the influence of anarchist ideas, it was abolished. This resulted in frequent operation

of equipment which was out of order and consequently frequent accidents. After investigation, study and soliciting of views of the masses, the Party committee came to the conclusion that this system must not be abolished, but should be kept instead. Thus this system was quickly restored.

3. Grasping of typical cases: Chairman Mao pointed out: "We should pay attention to gathering and publicizing selected typical experiences to develop masses movements which we lead along the correct line." The Party committee of the mill followed Chairman Mao's teaching and paid attention to establishing a group of typical cases in the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing.

For instance, in the movement of learning from Tach'ing, leadership work in some of the workshops became generalized and formal. However, since the practice in No. 9 Workshop was relatively good, the Party committee of the mill summed up and popularized the experience of No. 9 Workshop. Later, it also summed up and popularized the advanced deeds of seven advanced personalities including those of Yüan You-wei, the "old cow of revolution"; Hu Yü-lin, who took the lead in learning from Tach'ing; and Ch'en Hsing-heng, the daring general of technical innovation. This has brought about a vigorous new situation in the mill's mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production."

* * *

HSIEN PARTY LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Regard for the Party and Step Up Collective Leadership

- Shuyang hsien CCP committee leads the masses to win victories in revolution and production continuously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 14, 1971)

(According to NCNA Nanking, December 13) The CCP committee of Shuyang hsien, Kiangsu Province, considers the question of persistence in collective leadership by the hsien CCP committee as an important question showing whether the regard for the Party is strong. Grasping the question of collective leadership, the hsien CCP committee continuously conducts education on regard for the Party.

Ever since the establishment of the Shuyang hsien CCP committee last year, its members have been seriously studying Chairman Mao's "Methods of Work of Party Committees," "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and a series of his writings on the strengthening of revolutionary unity. They also study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party. They raise their consciousness through study and indicate that they must implement the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and serve as "examples of internal solidarity and unity."

During the past year or so, they grasped the strengthening of the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad of the hsien CCP committee and the achievement of good collective leadership as an important part of the content of ideological revolutionization. They remained modest, prudent and guarded against arrogance and rashness. In the meantime they also imposed strict requirements upon themselves. In this way they have incessantly strengthened the centralization of the leadership squad of the hsien CCP committee on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Members of Shuyang hsien CCP committee realize that to do a good job in collective leadership and continuously strengthen revolutionary unity, they have to develop democracy fully and that when there are dissenting views they should all the more engage in discussion fully beforehand.

Last autumn rain continued to fall for long periods of time. In order to lead the people of the hsien to fight against this natural disaster and reap an agricultural bumper harvest, the hsien CCP committee convened a meeting to adopt emergency measures. Some of the committee members suggested organizing a "production inspection group" immediately to survey the damage and promote production. But some of the committee members thought they should first raise the political consciousness and revolutionary activism of the masses through the energetic grasping of line struggle in the battle against natural disaster and then carry the battle against natural disaster one step forward.

Confronted with dissenting views, the hsien CCP committee discussed the question fully. They tried to enlighten one another and expound their points to one another mutually. In this way they gradually clarified the ideas and unified the understanding. After the meeting, the committee members went down to the basic level together to use Chairman Mao's teaching on "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" to educate and mobilize the masses. By extensively publicizing the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in fighting against nature, they aroused the revolutionary spirit of the masses, won their battle against natural disasters and scored a double victory in revolution and production.

Comrades of the hsien CCP committee realize from practice: As every member of the committee has his own strong points, unity would be difficult to achieve if every one thinks that he alone is "wise." If the principal responsible comrade practices "solo talking" instead of letting the "masses talk," he would not be able to make progress and would result in divorcing himself from the "squad members" and affecting revolutionary unity. Consequently he should pay attention to developing his modest and prudent working style in his daily work, constantly try to discover the good points of other people, look for his own shortcomings and learn from others humbly. In this way he will be able to mobilize the activism of the squad members and develop the hsien CCP committee's role of collective leadership on many an important question.

To strengthen the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad and uphold collective leadership, the hsien CCP committee actively develops criticism and self-criticism and struggles against utterances and acts which are detrimental to the unity of the Party.

Once after the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee made a decision on a person with political and historical problems, a member of the standing committee acted according to his old impressions and changed the decision of the standing committee during actual execution because he failed to conduct investigation and study. Upon discovering this, the hsien CCP committee conducted a solemn criticism against him and helped him to realize that his action violated the Party's principle of democratic centralism and also the principle of collective leadership. Later this standing committee member improved his understanding, made conscientious self-criticism, resolutely placed himself under the collective leadership of the hsien CCP committee, and worked according to the decisions of the committee.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Province Produces More Daily Necessities and Other Light Industrial Goods

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 22, 1971)

the east china province of chekiang has produced more daily necessities and other light industrial goods this year, thanks to the effective leadership by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels.

the number of bicycles produced in the first ten months of this year was 21 times that of the same 1970 period, while output of ceramic utensils, electric bulbs and glass increased at least by 25 per cent. production of sewing machines and plastic articles also shot up by a big margin. the industry also stepped up the production of some traditional handicraft articles. the hangchow scissors, which enjoys popularity throughout china, now has 78 varieties as against the previous 42.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels regard production of daily necessities as something indispensable for people's well-being and national construction. they sponsored many study classes in which people studied chairman mao's teachings relevant to light industries and gained a clearer understanding of the orientation of socialist enterprises, namely, serving the people. in hangchow and ningpo, factory cadres, workers and technicians made the round of consumers to get first-hand knowledge of what the people wanted them to produce. on the basis of their investigations, the province this year trial-produced some 200 varieties of new products.

the workers made technical innovations in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. a technical innovation movement in a bamboo products workshop resulted in mechanizing all the processes and raising production capacity tenfold. the workshop fulfilled this year's quotas three and a half months ahead of time.

quality has improved. many factories established more efficient quality-inspection regulations based on the workers' sense of responsibility to the people.

East China Province Reports New Advances in Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 23, 1971)

kiangsu province in east china has made new advances in developing local industry under the guidance of the party's line of unity for victory of the ninth congress.

communist party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province have concentrated on developing small enterprises. at present the province has 55 small iron mines, 20 small iron and steel plants, 110 pairs of coal shafts, 380 small chemical plants and 270 small hydro-electric power stations. production of these enterprises has increased anywhere from several times to a dozen times compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the growth of local industry has promoted mechanization of agriculture. mechanized drainage now covers 55 per cent of the farmland. mechanized ploughing has been expanded.

this success is due to implementation of the party's general line for building socialism and a series of principles summed up as "walking on two legs", which includes the simultaneous development of central and local industry, and big, medium-sized and small enterprises. the province brought into full play the initiative of the localities and mobilized the people for a mass campaign to run medium-sized and small enterprises.

party organizations at various levels in chujung county mobilized the masses to locate mineral deposits in the mountains. they also formed 19 teams of geologists to prospect the 50 hills in the county. they built 17 small mines in the past year and found 79 ore points. 20 factories and departments in suchow city concentrated on six main items, including polyester fibre and farm insecticides, under the unified leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee. they completed projects and equipment for some in just a few months. now a number of plants have been set up and put into operation.

the revolutionary people in kiangsu resolutely follow chairman mao's revolutionary line. they display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in making good use of local resources and starting with methods of their own devising.

after criticizing the notion of seeking things ostentatious and foreign and other revisionist trash spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the workers and cadres of the insecticide factory in yencheng increased its production capacity of steel. with old equipment and material they built a hydrogenated oil workshop with an annual output of 1,500 tons and a workshop producing 400 tons of calcium carbide annually.

the workers and cadres have fostered the idea of making local industry serve agriculture. the yencheng pump factory's output went up 33 per cent from january to november this year, compared with the same 1970 period. the number of farm tools repaired by a farm machinery

plant in chienhu county was about five times that of last year and marked progress was made in manufacturing more threshers and other machines high of quality. it fulfilled this year's production plan one month ahead of schedule.

the greater part of kiangsu province consists of plains crisscrossed by rivers. it was considered impossible to build power stations there because of the small fall of water. since the start of this year the leading bodies at various levels went among the masses to help them sum up and popularize experience in setting up small power stations on plains. as a result, people built many power stations by making use of local water resources and even waste water discharged by factories.

TREE PLANTING

Central South China Province Achieves Good Results in Planting Trees

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 22, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and forestry workers of central south china's hunan province made great efforts this year to plant trees for the revolution in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees". they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the area afforested is 62 per cent over the same 1970 period. the survival rate of saplings rose greatly. the acreage sown by planes reached an all-time high. satisfactory results were also obtained in forest management and in the control and prevention of pests and diseases in the forests of the province.

the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels pay great attention to developing forestry. they adopted appropriate measures, strengthened leadership over forestry work and took this work as important in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. they worked out long-range plans to transform mountains and rivers by planting trees as well as concrete measures for this year's afforestation. mao tsetung thought study classes were run in many administrative regions and counties for education in ideology and political line. chairman mao's instruction "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and other instructions for the development of forestry were disseminated. this increased the awareness of the cadres and the people in planting trees for the revolution.

through revolutionary mass criticism the people of hsiangtan county saw that agriculture and forestry depend on and promote each other. they became clear on the relation between growing grain and afforestation. this led to a mass campaign to collect tree seeds, nurse saplings and plant trees. more than 100,000 people, headed by leading cadres at all levels, went to the mountains and afforested 14,660 hectares of slopes.

the cadres and members of the lutang commune in hengyang county, in deepening the campaign to learn from tachai, sharply criticized ideas of inertia and resolved to "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they dug pits on the rocky hills and filled them with nearby soil. in this way they planted some 266 hectares to saplings and the survival rate reached 90 per cent. they set a good example in tree-planting for other communes.

the leading cadres at all levels in the province conscientiously implemented party's policies during the afforestation campaign and gave full play to the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. take anhsiang county by the side of the tungting lake, which used to have only a few trees. the county party committee and revolutionary committee raised the people's enthusiasm by carrying out the party's policies in the past few years. the people have now afforested the banks of rivers and irrigation and drainage canals, old dyke sites, shores, sand bars and vacant land around villages and housing. the county now has shelter belts, timber stands and fruit groves comprising over 34 million trees, some 41 per cent of which were planted this year.

leading cadres have carried out chairman mao's teaching "carefully seek out the advanced experience of the masses in a locality, sum it up and popularize it", and stimulated the mass movement to plant trees. the party committee of hilly huitung county summed up and popularized a commune's experience in speeding up tree growth and harvesting a good timber crop. by applying this experience, the timber yield of chinese firs can be increased from some 120 cubic metres per hectare to 300. forest area in the county has expanded from 93,000 hectares before liberation to 160,000 hectares.

the cadres and masses in various parts of the province, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, are bringing about a new high tide in selecting seed and levelling land so as to lay a good foundation for increasing afforestation next year.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Inner Mongolian Production Brigade Creates High-Yield Fields

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 23, 1971)

working with revolutionary determination, the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade in inner mongolia have turned their pebble-strewn area into an advanced unit. the achievements of the hotzu production brigade in tumet right banner are widely discussed in the inner mongolian countryside.

the people began the transformation in 1964 in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". average grain per-hectare yield of the brigade has reached 6.2 tons, as against only around 0.75 tons in the early period after liberation.

situated at the foot of the yinshan mountains, the brigade had poor soil and unfavourable farming conditions. grain yield per-hectare did not exceed 0.8 tons before liberation even in years of good weather. in times of natural disasters, complete crop failure forced people to flee the land.

the poor and lower-middle peasants took the socialist road after liberation under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and production began to rise. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they did not mobilize the masses to transform the area but asked them to wait for state aid.

chairman mao's great 1964 call inspired the people. wang kuan-hou, secretary, and hao hsing, deputy secretary, of the brigade communist party branch, organized all party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's instruction and contrast their present happy life with their miserable conditions before liberation. the villagers said: "were it not for the leadership of chairman mao, our village would not be like it is today. chairman mao's call shows how to transform our area. we are firmly determined to take the tachai road."

the brigade party branch made a thorough-going investigation and mapped out a plan to improve the land and wrest high yields from it for the revolution. the people accepted the plan and started the battle in line with chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

hotzu village was bustling with activity in the dead of winter even in raging windstorms. the cadres and commune members removed pebbles on the nearby wasteland and brought in silt washed down by nearby mountain torrents.

the battle to transform nature was opposed by the handful of class enemies. filled with fear and hatred, they spread pessimism to sabotage the efforts. the

brigade party branch organized the people to study chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle", and mobilized the masses to expose the class enemies and smash their plot. this increased the confidence of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they pledged to transform the area with revolutionary determination like the people of tachai. party branch secretary wang kuan-hou and other cadres stood in the van of the class struggle and took the lead in tackling the toughest jobs at the construction site. the brigade moved silt to its wasteland every spring and winter, starting in 1965. after more than six years of efforts, it covered 40 hectares of wasteland with silt two feet thick. the poor and lower-middle peasants were delighted and said: "following chairman mao's teachings and working with the dauntless spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, we were able to turn poor soil into fertile land."

the problem of water remained. after full consultation with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the party branch decided to dig a big well capable of irrigating 60 per cent of the farmland. wang fu-hsiang, party branch committee member and demobilized armyman who was wounded and honoured during the liberation war, led the well-digging team. the well-head had a 40 metre diameter and under the surface the land was full of pebbles. the project was an arduous one. but difficulties cannot daunt the men and women armed with mao tsetung thought. wang fu-hsiang never took leave, though he suffered from aches in his wounded legs. he said: "in the old society, i worked as a hired labourer, living like a beast of burden. my sweat wet the land of the landlord yet he took all the grain. today we are working hard for socialism, and i feel happy, no matter how hard the job." the team worked day and night and finally found water at a depth of 18 metres. the farmland could be irrigated and grain output increased every year. it became the first brigade in the inner mongolian autonomous region to break the record of 6 tons per hectare.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching that "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and constantly eliminated the erroneous idea that "production has reached its limit". they keep advancing along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this year, they touched off a new upsurge in farm capital construction that involved all the commune members. they have transformed the more than 100 scattered plots into 40 plots of tachai-type terraced fields. they also grow crops scientifically and as a result, the per-hectare output of kaoliang and maize each surpassed 8.25 tons.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Administrative Region Achieves All-Round Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 23, 1971)

paoting administrative region in north china's hopei province gathered all-round good harvests this year. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the cadres and peasants in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and overcoming a serious drought.

grain yield per hectare amounted to three tons, the target set for this area in the national programme for the development of agriculture and total grain output increased seven per cent. ginned cotton yield per hectare averaged 12.6 per cent over that of 1970, and total ginned cotton output was 11.6 per cent higher. total output of peanuts and other oil-bearing crops increased ten per cent. the number of pigs raised from this january to october increased 50 per cent over the same 1970 period, averaging 2.05 head per household.

this spring the leading members of the party and revolutionary committees of the administrative region, in response to chairman mao's great call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", took the lead in studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. they constantly raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. members of the leading bodies led the cadres and commune members in running mao tsetung thought study classes and many counties and communes have run evening political schools and organized the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's works while becoming literate. in connection with their practical experience in local struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines they criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. all this helped the cadres and commune members constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their awareness of the significance of learning from tachai.

party organizations at all levels in the administrative region armed the cadres and commune members with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, of which the tachai people are an example. low-lying kaoyang county used to depend on state grain supplies because most of its land was alkaline and subject to waterlogging. in order to end its backwardness, the county party committee led the cadres and commune members in conscientiously studying chairman mao's works and fostering the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and win. they were determined to turn the area into a granary. last winter and this spring the local people brought in sand to cover up the alkali soil and made major improvements on the farmland. they got good harvests by making hard efforts and became self-sufficient in

grain. in addition the county delivered and sold 4,250 tons of grain to the state.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "policy and tactics are the life of the party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent", leaders at various levels in the region carried out investigations in people's communes and production brigades, summed up their experience in learning from tachai and implemented the party's proletarian policies in the rural areas. this fully aroused the enthusiasm of local cadres and masses for carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and making over-all arrangements for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, thus giving impetus to production.

the paoting region was hit by serious drought this year. there was little precipitation through the winter and spring, and the rainfall in july and august when the crops most needed water was only 40 per cent of the average for the corresponding period of previous years. the water table dropped generally. leading members of the administrative regional party committee and revolutionary committee combated the drought with the commune members and rural cadres. in chingyuan county, the cadres and people displayed the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" and dug more than 3,000 wells, helping bring about a good summer harvest. in laiyuan county, a production team succeeded in sowing two hectares of hilly land during the dry spell by irrigating it with water carried from a distance. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army unit stationed in the area joined in the battle. they went round more than 1,000 production brigades of over 100 communes to study chairman mao's works with local cadres and commune members. this increased the people's determination to overcome the drought. the armymen also helped build pump wells and carried water to the fields to help with sowing. some armymen brought along motors, pumps and trucks to help raise efficiency.

since the beginning of this year, people in the region have dug 7,100 pump wells and 10,000 other wells. they have built more than 60 small reservoirs and 1,830 canals and ditches totalling 4,500 kilometres. they added more than 53,000 hectares of irrigated farmland and 26,600 hectares of paddy fields. all this created favourable conditions for the good harvests.

these were also due to the fact that the peasants integrated soaring enthusiasm with a scientific approach and farmed scientifically. three-in-one scientific experiment groups made up of veteran peasants, cadres and educated young people were set up in 80 per cent of the communes and brigades. the people engaged in such scientific activities increased from 20,000 last year to 130,000 at present. many kinds of fertilizer and insecticide have been made by methods of their own devising in the past year in addition to the plots especially set aside for good strains of seed and other purposes. they have succeeded in manufacturing various kinds of machinery for digging wells.

at present, a mass drive for farmland improvement is in full swing throughout the region to wrest good harvests next year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Customs Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

the three members of the albanian customs delegation with edep cuci, director of the albanian customs bureau, as the head, left here for home by air on the 20th and 22nd after their friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members and staff members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade including chu chien-pai, shan yi, tan hsueh-shih and chien cheng-yeh.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and luan gorishti, first secretary (commercial), of the albanian embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, tientsin, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai where they visited factories, people's communes, an industrial exhibition, the exhibition hall of the kwangchow export commodities fair and places and sites memorial of the chinese revolution. they were accorded a warm welcome and reception by leading comrades of the revolutionary committees and revolutionary people of these places.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 22, 1971)

the albanian journalists' union gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of all members of the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

the dinner was attended by dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, chairman of the albanian journalists' union and editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit"; thanas nano, director of the general department of radio-television; fiqiri vogli, director of the albanian telegraphic agency; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and responsible members of tirana national papers and journals as well as members of the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, that had visited china recently.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

comrade mamaqi and comrade shih shao-hua proposed toasts at the dinner overflowing with a very warm and friendly atmosphere. the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms had cordial conversations and repeatedly drank to the steady development and consolidation of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and journalists of the two countries, to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Pierre Mendes-France Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

former french prime minister and madame pierre mendes-france arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they were greeted at the airport by li yao-wen, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, han hsu, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang and ma chia-chun.

french ambassador to china and madame etienne manac'h were present.

when the french guests stopped over in kwangchow on their way to peking, they were greeted and seen off by kuan ching-yen, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and others.

CHINA AND INDO-PAKISTANI WAR

Soviet Revisionist Social-Imperialism Pursues Policy of "Setting Asians against Asians"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

india's massive invasion of pakistan is an out-and-out aggressive war of "setting asians against asians" directed by the soviet government. to realize the vicious aim of soviet revisionist social-imperialism to control the south asian subcontinent and the indian ocean and contend with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony, the soviet government gave advice and made plans, supplied money and arms and sent senior officers to the indian capital

to direct and supervise the fighting throughout the war, supporting the indian expansionists in their massacre of the pakistan people.

this is a long-premeditated dirty deal. as early as ten years ago, the soviet revisionists picked out india as a stronghold for their meddling in south asia and setting asians against asians. making use of the expansionist ambitions for a greater indian empire, they instigated the indian reactionaries to set themselves against other asian countries and create tension incessantly. the soviet government has supplied india with more than 1,000 million u.s. dollars' worth of military aid and huge quantities of sophisticated weapons in order to arm this populous asian country for antagonism to other asian countries. to accelerate the vicious policy of setting asians against asians, the soviet government concluded with the indian government last august a treaty of "peace, friendship and cooperation" in name but military alliance in essence, and openly declared that it was concluded especially to counter "the situation developing south of the borders of the soviet union". as expected, indian aggressor troops not long afterwards invaded pakistan territory with the support of soviet revisionism to start this bloody massacre of setting asians against asians.

in this dirty war of aggression, the soviet government, regardless of the signboard of "peace, friendship and cooperation", provided india with large quantities of sophisticated arms, equipment and other military materials through sea and air transport. just as agha shahi, representative of pakistan to the united nations, has exposed, "supplies of sophisticated armaments like mig 23s, tanks and other military equipment were despatched post-haste to calcutta and other indian ports", thereby emboldening "the indians to opt for a military invasion of pakistan under the pretext of self-defence". in an interview given on december 9, a spokesman of the pakistan foreign office quoted foreign press reports as saying that soviet personnel are manning missile boats and flying indian airforce planes within indian territory and that soviet technicians are operating modern weapons provided by the soviet union to india in her war of aggression against pakistan.

throughout this war of naked aggression, the soviet government had frequent contacts with the indian government. the "hindustan times" reported that the soviet ambassador to india had been having almost daily consultations concerning the war with senior officers of the indian foreign office. v.v. kuznetsov, first deputy foreign minister of the soviet union, flew to india on december 12 when the indian troops were flagrantly attacking dacca, and had secret talks with indira gandhi and other indian senior officials. meanwhile d.p. dhar, chairman of the policy planning committee of the indian external affairs ministry, was sent to the soviet union to hold closed-door talks with the soviet leaders. a foreign news agency and a foreign paper reported that the main aim of kuznetsov's visit to india is to "coordinate moscow-delhi strategy in india's battle with pakistan", while the talks between d.p. dhar and soviet revisionist chieftains "ranged over events leading up to the war, the progress of military operations". in fact, kuznetsov remained in new delhi and returned to the soviet union only after the indian aggressor troops had captured dacca.

to support india in carrying the war of setting asians against asians through to the end, the soviet government specially instructed its representative to the united nations to oppose and obstruct, regardless of all consequences, all resolutions calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan. for this purpose the soviet representative abused the veto power at the u.n. security council three times in succession. even after the u.n. general assembly adopted on december 7 by an overwhelming majority of 104 votes a resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan, the soviet representative, in collusion with the indian representative, blatantly ignored and opposed this resolution which reflects the common desire of the people the world over and all the countries that love peace and uphold justice, exposing completely their extreme truculence and unreasonableness as well as their criminal intent.

it is by no means accidental that the soviet revisionists are pursuing so frenziedly the policy of "setting asians against asians". it is an important component of brezhnev's "system of collective security in asia". brezhnev openly clamoured in june 1969 that "the course of events is also putting on the agenda the task of creating a system of collective security in asia" in an attempt to control other countries under the signboard of "collective security" and to cajole, utilize and instigate some asian countries to interfere in and invade some other asian countries. the so-called "collective security" is sham, while "setting asians against asians" is their real aim; the so-called "system of security" is sham, while to push the expansionist policy of social-imperialism is their real aim. after having dished up the sinister stuff of the so-called "system of collective security in asia", the soviet revisionists sent more than 20 delegations led by their big or small bosses to peddle it everywhere. nobody falls into the trap set by the soviet revisionists except the indian expansionists.

the devastating exposure of soviet revisionist social-imperialism on the south asian subcontinent has helped people to see more clearly. whatever sophistry soviet revisionist chieftains may resort to in self-justification, what they have done on the south asian subcontinent will go down in history as the crime of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in "setting asians against asians" and be cursed by posterity.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping gave a film reception here yesterday evening for italian people from various circles. the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet, "the red detachment of women" was shown at the reception.

among the more than 500 guests were italian government officials, military generals, cultural and press figures, industrial and commercial figures, responsible members of some friendly organizations as well as other friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries to italy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

yoshimi furui, member of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks, his wife fuku furui, and shigetaro sasayama, member of the delegation, haruko kobori and susumu matsumura, family members of the late mr. kenzo matsumura, and three other members of the delegation left here today to visit shanghai and other places. seiichi tagawa, shunichi matsumoto and ryoichi kawai left here for home via kwangchow today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association and the china-japan memorandum trade office including wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun and chang yu-lin.

also present were kaneita okazaki and takanaru okubo, members of the japanese delegation, yoshizo yasuda, member of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, nobuhisa izawa and munekazu sakai, members of the japan international trade promotion association who are stationed in peking, and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Team Escorting Animals and Plant Seeds to China Leaves Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1971)

a korean team escorting animals and plant seeds to china left here for peking by train today. the leader of the team is om chang yong, head of a department of the general bureau for urban management of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the team was seen off at the railway station by kim won gyong, head of the department of foreign affairs of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, and tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Korean People's Army Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army.

attending were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; leading members of other departments concerned li meng-hua, chou jung-kuo, tsao ke-chiang, yin tso-chen, kuo tung-chun and chiang wen-chai; and chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and cheng min-chih and p.l.a. table tennis players including ho tsu-pin and liu ya-chin.

the banquet was full of expressions of the profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea. colonel kim jong han, leader of the korean table tennis team, and li ching-chuan spoke.

kim jong han said: during the visit to china of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army, the korean and chinese players gathered amiably and had joint practices, thus promoting the friendship between the peoples and armies of korea and china and elevating the level of the game in both countries. we feel very happy about this. we will certainly carry home the revolutionary friendship of the chinese people and officers and men of the chinese people's liberation army for the korean people and the korean people's army to enable them to share the warmth of the friendship between the korean and chinese peoples.

li ching-chuan said: the visit of the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army has left us a favourable impression. the revolutionary spirit of hard work and tenacity shown by the korean players during the visit offers a good example for the chinese players to follow. we hereby express our sincere thanks to our korean comrades-in-arms. we firmly believe that the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea will certainly flow on like the yalu river and be evergreen like the pine trees on the changpai mountains.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Military Attache in Peking Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show to Celebrate 27th Anniversary of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, this afternoon gave a cocktail party and a film show warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army. three documentary films, which reflect the heroic vietnamese armymen and civilians' valiant fight against the u.s. aggressors, were shown.

attending were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a. and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and laotian friend general nuon mongkhunvilay and his wife, were present.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; diplomatic officials of the two embassies; and huynh van thuan, leader of the visiting vietnamese artists' delegation, and nguyen vinh, deputy director of the general chemical department of viet nam.

also present were leading members of the general logistics department, various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison chang hsien-yuen, wang hung-kun, hsueh shao-ching, kung tsung-chou, chung jen-fang, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, lung chen-piao, teng hai-ching, chi chang-fu, chai cheng-wen, lu tsun-fu and yuan hua-ping;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal

revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang yu-heng, chen shu-fu, chung yu-yi, pan yu-hung, liu fu-chih, wang li, wang lei and kuo tung-chun; and kuo shou-heng, a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

the cocktail party was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the great victories won by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the everlasting fraternal friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and viet nam.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking were also present.

Vietnamese Artists' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a luncheon here today to warmly welcome the vietnamese artists' delegation.

present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

also present were leading members of the host organization, the china-viet nam friendship association and other organizations concerned as well as representatives of chinese artists kuo tung-chun, liu hsi-lin, hsing jen-hsien, chang tuo, kao hung and liu chun-hua.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Z. A. Bhutto on Assumption of Presidency of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to zulfikar ali bhutto, extending heartfelt congratulations on his assumption of the presidency of the islamic republic of pakistan. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto,
president of the islamic republic of pakistan,

islamabad

on the occasion of your assumption of the presidency of the islamic republic of pakistan, i extend to you my heartfelt congratulations.

the people of pakistan have carried on a heroic struggle against the indian aggressors in defence of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and won the sympathy and support of all the countries and people of the world that uphold justice. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the government and people of pakistan in their just struggle against foreign aggression. we are deeply convinced that so long as the people of pakistan uphold unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to overcome temporary difficulties and final victory will certainly belong to the great people of pakistan fighting valiantly against aggression.

may the traditional friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

december 22, 1971

Chou En-lai and Han Nien-lung Meet Pakistan Ambassador to China and Pakistan Embassy Officials

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, m.a. jafri, minister, and bakhtiar ali, counsellor, of the pakistan embassy here, and syed abul hasan, secretary to the ambassador. premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung expressed congratulations on his excellency z.a. bhutto's assuming office as president of pakistan.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned yen cheng-chang, chi chao-chu, kuo chien-tsai and hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

aurel duma, ambassador of the romanian socialist republic to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese PLA Representatives and Chinese Workers' Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

the representatives of the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese workers' delegation and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, returned here by air today after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanganyika and paying a friendly visit to tanzania.

the representative of the p.l.a. is chung hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. artillery, and the p.l.a. deputy representative is wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the leader of the chinese workers' delegation is hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the conference of representatives of suchou revolutionary workers, and the member of the delegation is kao shu-o, standing committee member of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee and committee member of the conference of representatives of kiangsi revolutionary workers.

they were greeted at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the p.l.a. artillery, the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers and other organizations concerned sung cheng-chih, chang shih-chung, chang hsiang-shan, chai cheng-wen, chao chun-cheng, chang shu, hsi tao-chung, mao pao-chung, yin pang-chang and wang yueh.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and tanzanian embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of China and Other Countries Point Out at UN General Assembly: Lon Nol Cliques Has No Right to Represent Cambodian People

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 20, 1971)

the u.n. general assembly discussed the report of the credentials committee at a plenary meeting this afternoon.

the representatives of china, albania, romania and cuba declared that the qualification of the representative of the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique, which illegally occupies the seat of the kingdom of cambodia, cannot be recognized.

the credentials committee composed of the united states, the soviet union and other countries submitted to the plenary meeting a report on the credentials of representatives and recommended that the credentials of all delegations to the current session of the general assembly be approved.

chinese representative chen chu said at the meeting, "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out: the lon nol clique is a puppet clique fostered solely by u.s. imperialism. without the support of u.s. imperialism, it cannot exist for a single day. it has no qualification at all to represent the khmer people. only the royal government of national union of cambodia led by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is the true representative of the khmer people."

albanian representative rako nako stressed that the albanian delegation declares with all firmness that it does not recognize the credentials of the (lon nol) regime of phnompenh.

romanian representative traian chebeleu said that his delegation could not recognize the credentials of the phnompenh regime which does not represent the khmer people.

cuban representative ricardo alarcon quesada said that the lon nol regime is a fabrication of the american and saigon governments. the only legal government of the khmer people is that led by samdech sihanouk, he said.

the representatives of a number of african countries declared in strong terms that they could not recognize the credentials of the white racist regime of south africa. somali representative abdulrahim abby farah pointed out that the south african regime represents only a small group of white settlers, not the vast majority of the country's black population. therefore, he proposed an amendment to the report of the credentials committee to the effect that the credentials of the south african representatives should be singled out for special consideration by the assembly.

the somali amendment won extensive support from the representatives of egypt, syria, guinea, liberia, mali, cameroon, pakistan, cuba, nigeria and many other countries, who pointed out that the south african racist regime has repeatedly defied u.n.o. resolutions against racial discrimination in utter violation of the purpose of the u.n. charter. the amendment is in fact another strong condemnation of and warning to the reactionary regime.

chinese representative chen chu also spoke in support of the just demand of the african countries.

despite the opposition of the representatives of the united states, britain, the lon nol clique and the reactionary south african regime, the somali amendment was adopted by 60 to 36 with 22 abstentions. china voted in favour of the amendment with the majority of countries.

the adoption of the amendment means that the credentials of the representatives of the south african regime to the current session of the general assembly are not recognized by the assembly.

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 26th Session of UN General Assembly Triumphantly Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs; representatives fu hao and hsiung hsiang-hui, and deputy representative wang hai-jung; and ting yuan-hung, cheng yuan-hsing, hou chih-tung, chang han-chih, li sung-ling, ni hua-ming, tang wen-sheng, kuo pu-yuan and chang yun-yi, who are part of the staff of the delegation, returned here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon after fulfilling their work at the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

among the leading party and government comrades warmly welcoming them at the airport were chou en-lai, chiang ching, yen chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, kuo mo-jo, chou chien-jen, ngapo ngawang-jigme, hua kuo-feng, chi peng-fei, keng piao, wu teh and chang tsai-chien.

keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia were also present.

more than 4,000 people of the chinese capital and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army joyfully gathered at the airport to give the delegation a warm welcome upon their triumphant return from the united nations. when chiao kuan-hua, fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, wang hai-jung and other comrades alighted from the plane, leading chinese party and government comrades

stepped forward to shake their hands warmly. then, chiao kuan-hua and others walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the airport was all astir. amid the beating of gongs and drums, people waved bouquets and coloured streamers to express their warm congratulations to the chinese delegation on its successful struggle in defence of the interests of the revolutionary people of the world by firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. they shouted again and again: "warm welcome to our delegation to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly upon its triumphant return exclamation" "long live the victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" chiao kuan-hua and the other comrades warmly clapped their hands and waved to the crowds to express their thanks.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and government departments yu chiu-li, su yu, su ching, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, li liang-han, chen shao-kun, yi wen, li shui-ching, chang wen-pi, chien chih-kuang, sha feng, yin cheng-chen, fan tzu-yu, pan yu-hung, li chen, yu sang, hsieh hua, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, wu ching-tung, jen yun-chung, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, liu chien, yang teh-chung, liu yu-fa, tsai tsung-hsi, li ching-chuan, yu chan, han li-yen, chen teh-ho, sung chih-kuang, chiao jo-yu and kang mao-chao;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and pei shih-chang;

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman, and chou pei-yuan, standing committee member, of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms, of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, chen shih-chu, yao kuo-min, huang wen-ming, liu hsien-chuan, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, lo ching-chang and ma jen-hui;

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chang hsi-jo, huang tso-chen, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi and wang hsiao-yi; and

leading members of peking press circles chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying and tsui chin-yao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

on its way home from new york, the chinese delegation stopped over at paris, cairo, teheran and rangoon, and was received and welcomed by roger duzer, deputy director

of the asian and oceanian affairs department, and a representative of the protocol department, of the french foreign ministry, and huang chen, chinese ambassador to france; hassan helmi boibol, under secretary of state, and aziz hamza, deputy director of the protocol department, of the egyptian foreign ministry, and chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to egypt; manuchehr zelli, political deputy minister, and m. moayeri, deputy chief of the protocol department, of the iranian foreign ministry, and wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in teheran; and colonel hla hpone, deputy minister, lieutenant colonel tha tun, director of the political department, daw than han, chief of the european and american affairs division, u saw hlaing, chief of protocol, and u ba chit, adviser, of the burmese foreign ministry, and chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chin-jung, chin tsu-min, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and huang tao.

Huang Hua Makes Explanatory Speech on Voting for Resolution of Somalia and Other Countries on Indian-Pakistan Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 21, 1971)

huang hua, permanent representative of china on the u.n. security council, made an explanatory speech at a meeting late this evening on his voting for a draft resolution on the indian-pakistan situation submitted by somalia and five other countries. the full text of his speech follows:

mr. president,

the chinese delegation has just voted in favour of the draft resolution. however, we are highly dissatisfied with this resolution. it has failed to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong and failed to point out who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression. it does not contain a single word of condemnation of the open aggression against and dismemberment of a sovereign state by the indian expansionists with the support of the soviet government.

in the past two weeks and more, the security council has remained helpless and unable to act in face of the indian expansionists' aggression against and trampling upon pakistan. this is a big mockery of the security council.

at present, the social-imperialists and indian expansionists are overjoyed at their so-called "successes". they fancy that they can be immune from resistance and punishment when they subject under broad daylight a sovereign state to wilful aggression and dismemberment. however, it is too early for them to become elated exclamation the fall of dacca is by no means a so-called

"milestone" of victory for the indian aggressors, but a starting point from which they are heading towards defeat. the military occupation of east pakistan will lead to greater upheaval and intranquility in the south asian subcontinent. the pakistan people will not cease their heroic resistance. nor will the indian people be driven about like sheep by the social-imperialists and indian expansionists. the people of the world will not pardon the monstrous crimes they have committed against the pakistan people. they will surely eat the bitter fruits of their own making and will be censured by history.

the chinese government and people have consistently opposed aggression, subversion and interference by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists against other countries and firmly supported the people of all countries in defence of their sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity. the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan people in their just struggle against aggression, subversion and dismemberment. we are convinced that no matter what difficulties and hazards may occur, final victory will belong to the great pakistan people so long as they persevere in unity and struggle.

thank you, mr. president.

CHINA AND US

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Friend John Hawkins

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with american friend john hawkins.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang chuan-pin and hsu ta-yung.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 22, 1971)

rudi kolak, president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, who came to china to preside over the opening ceremony of the industrial exhibition of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and the yugoslav economic delegation led by him concluded their visit to china and left kwangchow for home today. the exhibition is now being held in peking.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow by air from peking on december 20. it visited the liuhsiho hydro-electric power station and made a tour of kwangchow. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of all the members of the delegation.

upon its arrival and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by lin li-ming, huang ke-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow branch of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

wang wen-lin, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade who had accompanied the delegation from peking to kwangchow, was present at the station to see the delegation off.

Chinese Vice Minister Chen Chieh Gives Banquet in Honor of Yugoslav Croatian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the yugoslav croatian economic delegation led by vito gasparovic, president of the chamber of economy of the socialist republic of croatia of yugoslavia.

present were bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, dusan strujic, director of the yugoslav industrial exhibition group, and others.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li chuan, li lien-ching and kao lu, and leading members of chinese national import and export corporations.

chen chieh and vito gasparovic spoke at the banquet, looking forward to further development of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and the friendly relations and trade ties between the two countries.

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POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Under the Leadership of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, Party Committee of Tientsin Central Gynecological Hospital Conscientiously Implements the Party's Policy Toward Intellectual Elements

- The Party Committee unites, educates and remolds existing intellectual elements above the rank of qualified doctor during their employment and mobilizes their activism in serving socialism -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 20, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee of Tientsin Central Gynecological Hospital, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Comrades of the whole Party must realize that the Party's correct policy toward the intellectual elements is one of the important conditions for winning victory in revolution," conscientiously implements the Party's policy toward the intellectual elements. It correctly unites, educates, remolds and employs existing intellectual elements above the rank of qualified doctor and mobilizes their activism in serving socialism.

The Party committee of this hospital correctly handles the relation between the employment and remolding of intellectual elements and pays attention to avoiding the tendency of employment without remolding and the tendency of remolding without employing. It constantly remolds them as they are being employed and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthen the education and remolding of intellectual elements during their employment so as to guide them toward voluntary remolding of their world outlook and gradually change their old ideas. The following are the measures adopted by this hospital:

(1) Grasping of class education and line education: An absolute majority of the existing qualified doctors in this hospital were from exploiting class families and not very sympathetic with the working people's sufferings. To ceaselessly strengthen their class feeling toward the working people, the Party committee organizes them to visit class education exhibitions, listen to old workers' recollection of past sufferings and contemplation

of the present happiness and attend line analysis meetings held in the hospital, departments and teams so as to guide them to look voluntarily for ideological differences between themselves and the workers, peasants and soldiers and strive to remold their world outlook.

These old doctors said with deep feeling: "The only way to serve the people better is to establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and truly shift our standpoint to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers." Through class education and line education, some of the old doctors have developed a spirit of fearing neither dirtiness nor fatigue during their medical work. They serve the workers, peasants and soldiers zealously. They are warmly praised by the broad masses of people.

(2) Grasping firmly the intellectual elements' professional re-study: Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, some of the old doctors buried themselves under professional work in the past without paying any attention to politics. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionaries repudiated such revisionist black trash as "professionalism first," "technology in command", etc., but some of the people also developed the theory of "professionalism is dangerous" and became afraid to read professional books or to engage in research on therapeutical skills.

To enable the intellectual elements to serve the people better and in coordination with the development of medical science in our country, the Party committee of the hospital held a study class promptly to correct this idea. It organized the intellectual elements to study anew Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, developed discussions on the relation between politics and professionalism and the relation between reading and the practice of revolution so as to enable them to draw a clear line between studying professionalism and engaging in technical research for the sake of revolution and hankering after bourgeois personal fame and profit. This has brought about a new situation in which they read books, engage in professional research and polish their professional skills incessantly for the sake of revolution. In the meantime, this hospital furnishes the intellectual elements with favorable conditions and sufficient time for professional studies as well as encourages them to engage in discussions on scientific and technical questions and boldly air their personal views according to the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." This has brought about a vigorous situation.

(3) Conducting mass line education: After the tempering in the proletarian cultural revolution, most of the old doctors have overcome their past attitude of considering themselves "experts" and "authorities," which seriously separated them from the masses. However, a small number of people were a little afraid when they were with the masses and failed to work boldly enough.

Upon discovering this problem, the Party committee educated and helped these old doctors to establish the mass viewpoint ideologically and to deal with the masses correctly. In the meantime it also tried to create the right conditions for them to establish close links with the masses; such as

making arrangements for them to work together with the masses, to study the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the hospital and to discuss the domestic and international situation with the masses, etc., so that they could absorb political nourishment from the masses and further strengthen their revolutionary unity with the masses.

(4) Correct handling of the relation between unity and struggle: In its work of strengthening the ideological education and remolding of existing intellectual elements above the rank of qualified doctor, this hospital always encourages and confirms even very small progress made by them. In the meantime, it patiently, meticulously and warmly criticizes and educates them when they develop shortcomings or mistakes during the course of the three great revolutionary struggles. For instance, the leadership promptly commended some of the old doctors when they strove to save the patients with a conscientious and responsible attitude. The Party committee also summed up the advanced deeds of an old doctor of studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and making revolution assiduously and serving the patients wholeheartedly as well as called upon everybody to learn from him so that they could have an example to learn from and a target to surpass.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Persevere in the Orientation of the Yenan Youth Movement

by

Hao Shu-ts'ai (郝树才)
Secretary of the Party Committee of T'anshihyüan Production Brigade, Yench'ang Hsien, Shensi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 16, 1971)

Recently many intellectual youths who have gone up the mountains and down the countryside have been discussing the question of ideals and their future. I am from the country and am 63 years old this year. I have been living in the countryside for several decades and I should also like to express my views on this question.

All I shall talk about will be old talk and old tradition. Revolutionary old tradition must be talked about every year, every month and everyday. If we do not talk about it the young people will not know anything about it. If we talk about it, the orientation of the Yenan Youth Movement pointed out to us by Chairman Mao will remain forever and the Yenan spirit personally cultivated by Chairman Mao will be handed down from generation to generation.

Between 1942 and 1945 I took part in the great production movement in the border area of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia, repeatedly attended labor heroes' conferences in the border area of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia and was also repeatedly received and instructed by great leader Chairman Mao himself. I believe a little talk about the great production movement of those days will enlighten the young people today.

"Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly." My purpose of talking about old things is to discuss historical experiences and help the young comrades to study the history of struggle between the two lines.

During those years of great production movement there also existed acute and violent struggle between the two lines. Great leader Chairman Mao always advocated "Secure an abundance of clothing and food by working with our own hands." However, political swindlers like arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i said: "It is impossible for you to put the countryside in shape in few strokes." Great leader Chairman Mao always advocated: "Intellectual youths and students must combine themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants," but political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i jumped out again. On the surface they said: "Young people should take part in manual labor," but immediately they said: "We must not force those who are really unwilling." They also said: "All youths with aspirations can study until they graduate from university."

Look how frantic swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were! They always tried to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. But we broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary fighters resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, heroically advanced along the Marxist-Leninist line of "Securing an abundance of clothing and food by working with our own hands" in the great production movement, scored great achievements and made great progress in every respect.

At that time many intellectual elements and intellectual youths in Yenan went to the countryside to take part in the great production movement and established direct contact with the workers and peasants. In this way they scored great ideological achievements through the practice of labor. Chairman Mao pointed out in his summary of the first year of the great production movement: "We scored very great achievements and made great progress in every aspect of production during the past year of great production movement. As a result, the conditions in the border areas have been changed completely."

Now let me talk about the great production movement in Nanniwan: In 1942 Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries tried to encircle us from all sides in the border areas of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia. Responding to a call by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party, we, the 359th Brigade, moved into Nanniwan to engage in production. There was nothing there when we arrived. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction of "securing an abundance of clothing and food by working with our own hands," we built some straw sheds and then dug caves. We made our own picks, spun our own yarn, made our own straw sandals, socks and charcoal. When we set off each one of us carried 12 chin of millet on our backs, which was to last for 24 days. But half a chin of millet a day was not enough, so each squad sent one fighter out everyday to look for wild vegetables and pick tree leaves. We reclaimed waste land and planted food grains. In the first year alone we reaped more than 10,000 shih of food grains and every one was issued one home-made uniform. Thus we attained the goal of securing an abundance of clothing and food by working with our own hands.

In the following year I was transferred to the 8th Garrison Regiment of the 3rd Brigade, Shansi, which was just transferred from Yench'ang River to Ch'ingch'uankou of Nanniwan to engage in production. Consequently they had to start everything from scratch. At that time I was a platoon leader. Fighters of the 4th Squad and myself worked together and completed a 15-day cave digging mission in 8 days; in the meantime we also dug a cave which served the purpose for regimental headquarters.

One day, leaders of the regiment were to go to Yenan to attend a meeting and they asked me to go along. This was a meeting to formulate plans for reclaiming 0.25 mow of waste land per day per fighter. The plans also called for delivery of 750 chin of food grains to the authorities for the purpose of resisting the Japanese and saving the fatherland. Chairman Mao kindly received us and spoke to us. When I met Chairman Mao I was happy beyond words and he gave me unlimited strength.

But when I returned to the unit I fell sick. The instructor told me to take a rest and locked me up in the cave. After they left, however, I opened the door and ran up the hill. I thought I had given Chairman Mao my word, now how could I rest in the cave? So I prepared one mow of land for tilling at one stretch. I perspired profusely and I got well. Regimental leaders told me: "If Hao can reclaim one mow of land in one day, we can certainly fulfill the task of reclaiming 0.25 mow per person."

Now Liu Shang-te, a fighter in the 7th Squad, wanted to compete with me. I said all right, for the sake of turning in more grain we should work hard. Then we decided that each one of us was to reclaim one and a half mow and see who finished the task first. Later I finished the task in half a day and helped Liu with his digging. After the sun went down I returned to the regimental headquarters to make a report. The leaders asked me how much I had reclaimed. I said we reclaimed 3 mow between the two of us. Now everybody wanted to compete. They carved their pledges on tree bark and sent them to the regimental headquarters.

Meanwhile the fighters went up the hill at mid-night. In no time the hill was covered with platoons after platoons of naked fighters. In this way our record of reclamation rose to three and a half mow. The commander of the 359th Brigade came to me and said, "One of the fighters of the 359th Brigade could reclaim only one and a half mow a day. How could you reclaim three and a half mow?" The following day he personally came to see us reclaim. This day I did four mow and two-thirds. From then on he stopped calling me Hao Shu-ts'ai and gave me a nickname of "Hao the supercow." During that year I used an old pick which weighed seven and a half chin to reclaim 113 mow of waste land.

In November 1943 I attended a labor heroes' meeting for the border areas of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia. Great leader Chairman Mao came personally to deliver the opening speech. On the 29th Chairman Mao again delivered an important speech at a meeting for the labor heroes. This speech was none other than the brilliant "Get Organized" in "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung." During the past 20-odd years I studied the article "Get Organized" over and over again. Every time I open the red treasure book I feel as if I were again standing in front of great leader Chairman Mao.

Intellectual youths, I do not mean that only Hao Shu-ts'ai can do the job of reclaiming land; it was Chairman Mao who educated me and gave me unlimited strength. The Yenan spirit was personally cultivated by Chairman Mao and we have to rely upon Mao Tse-tung's thought to develop the Yenan spirit. During the past few years when intellectual youths from Peking came to our Yenan area to settle down in production brigades, I always told them stories about the Nanniwan great production movement. They said: "If our revolutionary seniors ate only half a chin of millet a day and could still make revolution so vigorously, we must learn from our revolutionary seniors well, inherit and enhance the glorious Yenan revolutionary tradition and live up to Chairman Mao's expectations."

At that time a water conservation project was under way in T'anshihyüan. As soon as these youths came, they took off their cotton-padded jackets and began carrying rocks up the hills. Now how can one help but feel happy about having found successors to the Yenan spirit!

Chairman Mao said: "The orientation of the Yenan Youth Movement is the orientation of the youth movement for the whole country," and "What did the Yenan youths do? They studied revolutionary theory as well as the truth about and the ways to resist the Japanese and save the motherland. They conducted production movements and reclaimed thousands upon thousands of mow of wasteland." I often told the youths that at that time revolutionary youths throughout the country broke through layers of Japanese imperialist and Kuomintang reactionary blockades to come to Yenan to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. They engaged in production as they studied. They dug their own caves, spun their own yarn, raised their own pigs, made their own paper and pens and also planted crops. Schools in Yenan trained thousands of cadres who were sent out one group after another to anti-Japanese frontlines and newly liberated areas. They were versed in theory and able to perform manual labor, farm, fight and do mass work. Consequently they made great contributions to the revolutionary cause. What lofty ideals they had! Now Chairman Mao wanted you to come to Yenan area to receive training under adverse conditions; so you must attend this university of manual labor well and become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The youths were deeply moved by these words. They indicated unanimously: We must persevere in following the orientation of the Yenan Youth Movement, develop the revolutionary spirit of Yenan, temper ourselves assiduously and use our action to continue to write a new chapter of the Yenan Youth Movement.

At present some of the intellectual youths think of returning to cities after working in the countryside for two or three years. These young comrades must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works and think about whether their way of thinking is right? I think it is not right. You have come to the countryside with great zeal and realize that this is the orientation of the youth movement pointed out by Chairman Mao and is also Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Now you want to leave the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants, is this not tantamount to betraying Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?

After the whole country was liberated, the organization transferred me to serve as the chief of the Operations Section of the Logistic Department of Kansu Provincial Military District. As I had been living in the countryside for several decades, I was somewhat unaccustomed to sitting in the office after my transfer to the urban area. Then after my repeated requests, the organization finally approved my return to the countryside in 1954.

After my return to T'anshihyüan I picked up the old pick which I used for land reclamation in Nanniwan. At that time some people asked me: "Hao, why did you give up your job as section chief and came back to this poor village?" Even now there are intellectual youths who ask me the same question.

My reply is: I am from a poor peasant's family, I must not forget my class brothers. I have shed my blood and sweat for the sake of revolution; but that is the result of Chairman Mao's education. I cannot just sit down and live on what I have done. One must maintain the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle before one can resist corrosion and prevent oneself from becoming revisionist. Chairman Mao said: "Agriculture is the foundation for the development of national economy." Factories cannot produce foodstuffs. Factories cannot produce anything without raw materials. After returning to the countryside I wanted to contribute my efforts to rural construction and food grain production to support national construction and world revolution.

After listening to me the youths said: If our revolutionary seniors can spend decades struggling arduously in the countryside, why can we not settle down in the countryside? If our seniors did not fear difficulty in opening the way, how can we fear hardship when we follow this way? One of the intellectual youths recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants to go to a factory refused to go. He said: "Chairman Mao wants us to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and I am willing to make revolution in the countryside until I die."

We hope all ambitious youths will humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants like this youth, make revolution in the countryside until they die and forever march forward along the orientation of youth movement pointed out by great leader Chairman Mao!

* * *

"LEARN FROM TACH'ING IN INDUSTRY"

Party Committees at Various Levels Strengthen Leadership Over the Mass Campaign To Learn from Tach'ing in Industry

- An excellent situation of booming growth appears on the industrial front of Tsinan municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1971)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, December 15) In the mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry, leading members of the Party committees at various levels of Tsinan municipality doggedly lead in study and seriously strive to guide the campaign onto a deeper and deeper plane. An excellent situation of booming growth is brought about on the industrial front of the whole city. Now, to acquire the spirit of Tach'ing, follow the road of Tach'ing and be good cadres and good workers of the "iron man" type has become the conscious action of the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial front of Tsinan municipality. Advanced typical examples in learning from Tach'ing have continuously come to the fore. Some units "always in difficulties," displaying the spirit of fighting for prosperity, are making a determined effort to catch up ceaselessly with advanced levels. Total industrial output of the whole municipality for the first ten months of this year showed an increase of 11.6 percent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. For 65 major products, output rose by over 20 percent compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. A great improvement in quality was also noted.

In May this year, Hsü Hung-yün, secretary of the CCP Tsinan municipal committee, and Chang Chün, member of the standing committee of the Party committee, respectively led cadres deep into the midst of the Tsinan Main Automobile-Making Factory and the Tsinan Iron and Steel Works to stay at selected spots to make investigations and studies. In their investigation, they found that certain basic-level leading cadres harbored some fuzzy ideas about the effort to learn from Tach'ing. Some people took learning from Tach'ing as the business of a production department; a Party committee thus veered away from such business and passed it on to the production department. Some others considered that the program for learning from Tach'ing could not fit into a tight schedule with many central tasks already on hand. These conditions were reported to the standing committee of the municipal Party committee in time.

After some discussion, the standing committee held that the main reason why the effort to learn from Tach'ing had not shaped up into a mass campaign was that chief responsible comrades of Party committees at various levels had not got personally involved. Therefore, it called a conference with the participation of the chief responsible persons of various ch'ü, hsien, bureaus, industrial and mining enterprises and basic units and representatives of cadres and old workers of certain main industrial and mining enterprises. Everyone was organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great directive, "Learn from Tach'ing in industry" and relevant documents. Awareness was

raised. Voiced by all was the determination to get personally involved and lead in the proper handling of the mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry and arouse the broad masses of workers to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with Tach'ing as an example.

After the conference, under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, Party committees of various ch'ü and hsien, various industrial bureaus and various industrial and mining enterprises generally strengthened leadership over the mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry." Members of the leadership at various levels poured into the midst of basic levels to make investigations and studies. Typical advanced examples of various systems and various units of the whole municipality were unearthed and cultivated with a designated spot taken as a model to lead a wide area forward and as a prod for the penetrating development of the movement.

In the second quarter of this year, just as the leadership of some factories showed lack of confidence about the fulfillment of the state's plans for the current year, the Tsinan No. 2 Machine Tool Works unfolded in depth a mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" to arouse the activism of the broad masses of workers. By adopting active measures, they changed from a passive to an active role and accomplished the production task with flying colors. Leading comrades of the municipal Party committee staying at a selected spot with this factory considered that successful fulfillment of the production task on the part of the leadership and the masses of this factory by combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude in overcoming difficulties represented the concrete fruits in the launching of the campaign to learn from Tach'ing.

Laying hold of this typical example in learning from Tach'ing, the municipal Party committee called an on-the-spot conference in the No. 2 Machine Tool Works. The slogan, "Learn from Tach'ing far away and catch up with the No. 2 Works nearby" was put forward. With the No. 2 Machine Tool Works taken as a mirror, various units energetically looked for shortcomings and whipped up an upsurge in the campaign to learn from Tach'ing and overtake the No. 2 Works. Thereafter, the municipal Party committee further summed up in succession the typical experiences of eight factories including the Hsiangyang Petroleum Chemical Works of Tsinan. This made for a step-by-step intensification of the citywide campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry.

Simultaneously with the proper handling of the mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry, the Party committees at various levels of Tsinan municipality have made a point of leading the broad masses of combining fundamental learn-from-Tach'ing experience with concrete learn-from-Tach'ing experience. The main responsible comrades of Party committees at various levels guide the broad masses of workers and revolutionary cadres in summing up previous learn-from-Tach'ing experiences and lessons, vigorously criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, doggedly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and energetically tackle class struggle and line struggle. This has made for the healthy growth of the campaign to learn from Tach'ing. By holding a cadres study class, the

Tsinan No. 2 Joints Factory penetratingly criticized the remnant poisonous influence of "the theory of productive forces," "production first," "profits in command" and other ideas represented by the revisionist line spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. From the high plane of line struggle, the great significance of learning from Tach'ing in industry was driven home. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line rose.

In leading the mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry, Party committees at various levels of Tsinan municipality have also been mindful of combining the learn-from-Tach'ing campaign with other political movements.

For some time, some leading cadres of the Party committee of the Tsinan Iron and Steel Works set in opposition the learn-from-Tach'ing campaign and other political movements. It was held that with the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement being on throughout the factory, raising the matter about the learn-from-Tach'ing campaign would end up with the former movement receiving a pounding. Several main leading comrades of the municipal Party committee came over to this factory to join members of its Party committee in a study and an analysis of Tach'ing's fundamental experience from the high plane of line struggle. It was unanimously held that the most important part of Tach'ing's experience called for arming people's minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought and vigorously waging class struggle and two-line struggle with a view to continuous progress of an enterprise along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The "one-strike and three-oppose" movement meanwhile also called for class struggle and a blow at the class enemy's disruptive activities and the firm execution of the consolidate-proletarian-dictatorship task at every basic level. Thus the two campaigns completely fit into each other as a joint effort. On the basis of unified ideological awareness, the masses were aroused to the full in repeatedly preaching the great significance of "learning from Tach'ing in industry." They were made to associate learning from Tach'ing with the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement. In the revolutionary spirit of the workers of Tach'ing, they directed vigorous efforts to revolution as a great stimulation to production. Revolutionary mass criticism was made a riproaring affair. The production level was enabled to climb up steadily.

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Know Tach'ing and Learn from Tach'ing in the Course of Practice

by

Party Committee of Maoming Petroleum Company,
Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 15, 1971)

In order to grasp well the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, the leadership of an enterprise has to understand the experience of Tach'ing through continual summing up of its own practical experience; the more profound the understanding is, the better will be the result of learning. This is a bit of personal insight gained by our company over the past few years.

Eight years have elapsed since we started to learn from Tach'ing in 1964. However, it was only during the last three years that we really learned with relatively higher consciousness, grasped the fundamentals in learning, and scored achievement in learning. The difference between the first five years and the last three years lay in the different understanding of Tach'ing and the different guiding thought of learning from Tach'ing, which produced different results.

Over the past three years, we implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary line pushed by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, causing drastic changes in the spiritual features of man and drastic changes in production features of the enterprise. An army of "Iron Man"-styled petroleum workers who fear neither hardship nor death is growing up; crude oil production capacity has been raised by 1.5 times, and crude oil processing capacity has been doubled. The total industrial output value in 1969 was increased by 40 percent over the record of previous years. It was increased by 31 percent in 1970 over 1969, and was increased again by 25.68 percent this year over last year. It may be said that three years' energetic learning from Tach'ing has resulted in three years' consecutive leaping forward.

In Learning from Tach'ing, We Must Be Mindful of the Struggle Between the Two Lines

Understanding starts from experience. In 1964, the broad mass of staff and workers of our company, ardently responding to Chairman Mao's great call, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," vigorously asked to take Tach'ing as an example in transforming the backward features of Maoming. However, the Liu Shao-ch'i gang and their agents were extremely hostile to this red banner of Tach'ing. They dared not overtly oppose it, and took advantage of the fervor and enthusiasm of the broad mass of staff and workers to carry out covert sabotage. They verbally talked about learning from Tach'ing but actually vitiated the soul of Tach'ing's experience. They neither mentioned letting proletarian politics take command, nor talked of the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a basis on which to educate the masses, nor class struggle

and the struggle between the two lines, except vigorously and one-sidedly publicizing "launching satellites in production."

With a view to "launching satellites in production," they violated objective laws of mining production by carrying out indiscriminate cutting and mining, ruining production sites, affecting normal operation of machines, and causing serious imbalance between mining and cutting. With a view to "launching satellites in production," they also violated objective laws of oil refining and production in the course of assembling machines, taking care of machine operation, without minding maintenance, resulting in declines in the rate of perfect operation of equipment, severely affecting production. In this way, they created a false phenomenon of production increase for a short while. But the true fact of their sabotaging production began to show shortly afterward, causing the whole company's production to remain in a passive state for a long period of time.

Due to a temporary burst of revolutionary fervor in learning from Tach'ing, our comrades failed to understand the spiritual essence of Tach'ing experience, and one-sidedly maintained: "As long as they sweat a lot, they would be able to produce more oil and have a good grasp of Tach'ing experience." They regarded the afore-mentioned methods as concrete measures for learning from Tach'ing and rallied around the slogan of "launching satellites in production," following some people's blind orders in performing work duty. As a result, they were deceived and they suffered losses.

Why did some comrades "go astray with their heads bathed in sweat and make mistakes despite strenuous work" although they also responded to Chairman Mao's call of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing"? It was not until the great proletarian cultural revolution, when we took the lid off the struggle between the two lines, that we found the answer: The most important reason was that there was little Marxism-Leninism in our heads, our consciousness of line struggle was not high, we were poisoned by the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "production first" so that we merely regarded Tach'ing as a model in developing production without understanding the reason why Tach'ing was able to develop production with greater, faster, better, and more economical results was mainly because Tach'ing was a model of thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, we failed to understand there existed an extremely violent and sharp struggle between the two lines concerning the question of learning from Tach'ing. As a result, the line was not distinguished and the orientation was not clear, although we worked hard with "our heads bathed in sweat" and with "strenuous effort." How could we have refrained from going astray and from making mistakes? Mistakes and setbacks taught us lessons and enabled us to realize that in order to really succeed in learning from Tach'ing we must stand at the height of the struggle between the two lines to earnestly sum up our own practical experience in production and construction.

In Learning from Tach'ing, We Must Grasp Education in Ideology and Political Line

In making such a summing up, we adopted the method of comparing the work of our unit with that of Tach'ing.

Both Tach'ing and Maoming were built during the second 5-Year Plan period, and both encountered the same temporary difficult period of the national economy. Tach'ing mounted the horse while resisting the black wind of dismounting from the horse as fomented in industries by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. It mounted the horse and produced oil all within one year and built a first-rate large oilfield of our country in less than three years. Maoming mounted the horse quite early but frequently suspended the construction due to interference from the black wind of dismounting from the horse of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. During seven years of construction, it only completed the building of two shale dry distillation furnaces with corresponding mining capacity. Why were the two enterprises so different with rapid construction for Tach'ing and such slow construction for Maoming, although both were under the leadership of the Party? This was basically a question of line; Tach'ing implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with high consciousness whereas Maoming lacked such consciousness. However, some people took a different view, asserting that Tach'ing had special circumstances. They said such things as: "Tach'ing's material conditions are good, Tach'ing's construction force is big and Tach'ing's contingent of staff and workers is strong."

Such an erroneous notion is a failure to clearly understand the experience of Tach'ing. It is an excuse for our own backwardness, and a serious ideological obstacle in learning from Tach'ing. Failing to eliminate this ideological obstacle, people would fail to understand correctly this typical model of Tach'ing, and would fail to learn humbly from the experience of Tach'ing. With a view to eliminating such an ideological obstacle, we unfolded activities of "learning from Tach'ing and made comparisons between others and ourselves" with great fanfare within the whole company, and aroused everybody to make analytical comparisons in three respects.

First, we made comparisons of material conditions. When Maoming mounted the horse, it had basically procured raw materials and equipment for building six oil shale dry distillation furnaces. However, during its initial

stage of the joint battle, Tach'ing had inadequate material and equipment supplies to meet construction needs. In fact, it was not true that Tach'ing had better material conditions than Maoming. On the contrary, the material conditions of Maoming were better than those of Tach'ing.

Theoretically speaking, Maoming should have made faster progress than Tach'ing. But why did Maoming make slower progress? It was because of Tach'ing's firm adherence to the great guideline of self-reliance and arduous struggle in building itself without solely relying on material conditions; and it relied on Mao Tse-tung's thought in its education of the masses and promoted the revolutionary spirit of man. At the most hectic moment of engineering construction, the broad mass of staff and workers continued doing their work despite wind and rain, and waged heroic struggles day and night even at the risk of their own lives. As a result, such a big project was completed within a short span of three years.

What about Maoming? It copied foreign designs and waited for foreign equipment due to the interference by such revisionist lines as "the slavish comprador philosophy" and "trailing behind at a snail's pace," spent three years in "making construction preparations, making only preparations without engaging in construction." The construction of the second oil shale dry distillation furnace dragged on for seven years before its completion.

This shows that the fast construction speed of Tach'ing was due not mainly to its superior material conditions but to the correctness of its thinking and political line. Practice shows that "the decisive factor is man and not things." But tasks can be accomplished when thinking and political line are correct even though the material conditions are inferior. Conversely, undertakings will fail to be completed even if the material conditions are much better.

Second, we made comparisons of strength. Tach'ing has a bigger construction force than Maoming but the scale of construction of Tach'ing was much bigger than that of Maoming. Why was the construction speed of Tach'ing faster than that of Maoming? It was because Tach'ing had implemented a correct line of arduous struggle and building the State through diligence and thrift, first concentrating its strength on putting up production installations and placing living conditions in a secondary position. It did not build towns and tall buildings but built only simple flats with the "building method of starting from scratch."

However, Maoming adopted different methods by first concentrating its strength to build living facilities, giving a secondary priority to production. It even used capital construction materials to build tall buildings and repair swimming pools. Thus, the high speed of Tach'ing's construction was not due to the bigger construction strength but to the power of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Implementation of this line can quicken the construction speed even though the construction strength is small. Defiance of this line would make it impossible to speed up the construction pace even though the construction strength is greater.

Finally, we made comparisons of the rank and file. The petroleum workers of both Tach'ing and Maoming have an urgent desire to accelerate the development of our country's petroleum industry, have the revolutionary spirit of making contributions to the petroleum industry of our country, and the foundation of the rank and file is good. The difference lay with Tach'ing's persistence in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and build the rank and file, giving prominence to "reliance" on the masses, and handing over various scientific and technical problems in developing and building the oilfield to the masses. As the saying of the masses is,"all mouths and tongues take part in discussions, and all hands and feet are engaged in experiments," fully manifesting their activism and creativeness.

For example, there was an urgent need to tackle the major technical problem of transporting crude oil in accordance with the special characteristics of the crude oil of Tach'ing and the weather conditions. They aroused the masses to "contend and bloom" in major debates, putting forth over 300 proposals. They also organized "three-in-one" teams composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel to make repeated experiments and repeated comparisons. With relatively less steel products and within a relatively short span of time, they finally invented a crude oil gathering and transportation circuit that embodied special characteristics of our country. Maoming implemented revisionist lines such as "managing factories by experts" and "material incentive," giving prominence to "controls" over the masses. As the saying is, "the experts issue orders and the workers don't have their say," thus suppressing the activism and creativity of the masses.

For example, in the course of capital construction, foreign experts selected a factory site for experimentation, but the workers put forth different proposals, asserting that such a choice would affect the rational mining of the oil mine due to the topographical features and geological conditions of Maoming, however, the leadership paid no attention to this, saying absurdly: "The workers should carry out whatever is suggested by the experts." As a result, a mine of three million tons of fine-quality oil shale was suspended. This shows that the high speed of Tach'ing construction was not entirely due to its bigger contingent of staff and workers but due mainly to the power generated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The resolute implementation of this line would certainly achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Conversely, the violation of this line would certainly produce smaller, slower, inferior and expensive results.

"Comparison makes it possible to make examination." Through comparison, we can clearly see that the differences between Tach'ing and Maoming lie in their lines and not in their material conditions, judging from their basic characteristics. Tach'ing resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line whereas Maoming was subjected to the severe interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. With this knowledge, we integrated the three revolutionary struggles, relentlessly grasped the education of the staff and workers in ideology and political line. Over the past three years since the formation of the company revolutionary committee, we regarded such education as the central link in learning from Tach'ing, grasping it firmly without relaxation. With regard to the

question of whether or not to thoroughly implement the guideline of self-reliance and arduous struggle, we went through line struggle three times and whipped up three upsurges in learning from Tach'ing.

On the first occasion, we unfolded struggle on the question of whether or not to build a third shale dry distillation furnace to continue the development of the Maoming petroleum industry. We learned Tach'ing's experience in unfolding mass movement, displayed Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit of "going ahead when there are conditions, and going ahead by creating conditions when there are no conditions." In five days, we organized a 1,700-man construction contingent composed of workers, cadres and their dependents. We educated the staff and workers with Maoming's history of the struggle between the two lines in the course of construction in order to boost their morale, learned things while working, overcoming the difficulties due to lack of specialized engineering strength, thus completing the construction of the third furnace with high speed.

On the second occasion, we unfolded struggle around the resolution of the contradiction between giving support to the over-all situation and developing ourselves. We learned Tach'ing workers' communist spirit of "carrying two heavy loads on the shoulder" in giving support to the over-all situation and in developing themselves. We took the initiative to slash the capital construction investment by 67 percent, and sent elite workers and transferred good materials and equipment to support key construction projects of the State. At the same time, we educated the workers to overcome numerous difficulties through self-reliance and to display the revolutionary spirit that "we would rather shoulder 100 percent of the difficulties ourselves than increasing the burden for the State by 10 percent." Through the methods of stock-taking, inspection of warehouses, repairing used materials and utilizing waste materials, we fully tapped internal potentialities, tackled the difficulties in materials and equipment, and completed the construction of the fourth furnace at high speed.

On the third occasion, we unfolded the struggle around the question of whether to be satisfied with the existing conditions or to continue the advance. We studied Tach'ing's advanced experience of "one dividing into two," taught the staff and workers to shun conceit and complacency and to continue the revolution. For the purpose of raising quality and the recovery rate of light oil and developing the petroleum chemical industry, we decided to build the two installations of catalytical cracking and delayed coking. The broad mass of staff and workers used indigenous methods to replace foreign methods, utilized the simple and inadequate equipment, relied on our own effort to tackle the supply problem of large amounts of technical equipment. At present, the delayed coking installation has been completed and put into production, while the catalytical cracking installation has completed the entire civil engineering construction project, and equipment is being installed.

One of the important parts of the content of our education in ideology and political line is to propagate "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi's revolutionary spirit in waging struggles against heaven and earth, against class

enemies and against various kinds of erroneous ideologies, so as to energetically foster our own "Iron Man"-type advanced workers.

We discovered that Party member Chang Hung-chuan, a furnace fire tender of the crude oil workshop, who had struggled against high heat temperature, against gas, against rigid cokes, and against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and who had on many occasions salvaged State properties at the risk of his life, was an "Iron Man"-type model. Thus, we put forth slogans of "Emulate the far away 'Iron Man' Wang of Tach'ing; emulate the nearby 'Iron Man' Wang-type good worker Chang Hung-chuan," which play a great role in promoting the revolutionization of the staff and worker contingent of the whole company. At present, many activists in studying Chairman Mao's works and advanced collectives have emerged from the company.

Spirit changes into matter. Take the furnace construction for example. We built two shale dry distillation furnaces before the great cultural revolution. After the great cultural revolution, we also built two shale dry distillation furnaces with bigger structures and less manpower and capital investment within a shorter period of time. As compared with the former two furnaces, the construction of the latter two units cost us only one half of the State investment, one-third of the manpower and two-fifths of the construction time.

In Learning from Tach'ing, We Must Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Politics and Production

In running socialist enterprises, we must persevere in letting proletarian politics take command, and this is a fundamental experience of Tach'ing. In the course of our practice in learning and applying this experience, we once encountered a problem of how to correctly handle the relationship between politics and production. In dealing with this problem, two kinds of situation merit our attention.

One kind of situation is to call meetings of mobilization and lectures on politics, and to forget politics after the meetings during the grasping of production. During the organization of new upsurges in mining production, some responsible comrades of the open pit held mobilization meetings to talk about political significance, regarding these as an important aspect of putting politics in command. After the conclusion of the mobilization meetings, they considered the task of putting politics in command was completed and immediately rushed to the control rooms to grasp solely the concrete measures in cutting and tunnelling and transport work, concentrating their attention on boosting production. As a result, they worked hard from early morning till midnight, not only failing to boost production but causing consecutive accidents.

Why so? We then studied the experience of Tach'ing. Tach'ing persisted in putting proletarian politics in command by persistently working to combine political work with production task and not by working separately. They always integrated production tasks with the grasping of class struggle,

line struggle and the ideological revolutionization of man. Their process of fulfilling production tasks was a process of putting politics in command of production.

In the course of their practice, responsible comrades of the open pit realized that this experience of Tach'ing's was extremely valuable and immediately rectified their tendency of dedication to production without minding politics. They penetrated into the production forefront, grasped class struggle, grasped the education of the staff and workers in ideology and political line, and ferreted out a bad man who had frequently contrived production accidents. This event profoundly educated the masses and boosted their morale. When politics was really in command, production went up. They rapidly created new historic records in cutting and tunnelling and in transportation and reduced the total cost by 11 percent.

Personal practice enabled us to have a deeper understanding concerning "Politics is the commander and the soul." In the relationship between politics and production, politics is always the commander and politics always leads production to advance. Lenin pointed out: "If a class fails to correctly deal with problems politically, then it will fail to maintain its rule and thus fail to tackle its production tasks." This is a veritable truth.

Another situation is the one-sided emphasis on revolutionary spirit to the neglect of study and the mastering of production technology. For example, the welding work during the construction of the coking tower required technique of a high degree, and at that time we lacked a soldering rod that suited the design requirement. In order to win time in the construction, we had to substitute the old stock of soldering rod which was beginning to decompose. At the outset, a number of comrades considered that the problem of welding high-quality products would be naturally tackled once we could make a clear explanation of political meanings and manifested the revolutionary spirit of man. The broad mass of staff and workers had high revolutionary enthusiasm but failed to seriously learn and master this welding technique. As a result, the envisaged products of high-quality failed to materialize and the quality of welding work failed to reach the specified standard.

To deal with this problem, we opened specialized study classes to study the experience of Tach'ing in integrating high-grade revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude, to study the experience of Tach'ing in enabling the leadership to boldly grasp technology with proletarian politics in command, and in enabling the masses to boldly study technology. We educated and led the workers to apply their revolutionary spirit to the mastering of the special characteristics of the soldering rod and of the law of welding. Within a short period of time, spirit changed into matter, and even the apprentices were able to do welding work and turn out products which were up to the required standard.

This vividly illustrated: Political work of enterprises must tackle the problem of fully promoting the subjective initiative of man, and at the same time tackle the problem of understanding and mastering the objective laws of production technology. How can we fully play the role of putting politics in command if political work is separated from production and technology and fails to appropriately tackle problems in production and technology? Wouldn't the putting of politics in command become an empty word with regard to production and technology?

These two kinds of situation have the same root cause. It is that we placed politics and production as well as politics and technology in opposite positions instead of uniting them. "The unity of politics and economy, and the unity of politics and technology are undoubtedly to prevail every year and to prevail forever." In the course of practice, we realized that we must put proletarian politics in command when we grasp production and technology; and must pay attention to integrating politics with production and technology when we grasp political work. Only in this way should we be able to show the strong power of proletarian politics and to score great achievements in production and construction.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Man's correct ideas come only from social practice and from the course of the three practices of production struggle, class struggle, and scientific experiments." A correct guiding thought to lead the learning from Tach'ing can only be derived from our own practice and from the incessant summing up of our own experience. Our understanding of Tach'ing's experience begins from practice and is ceaselessly elevated in the course of practice. Only by making repeated practice can we ceaselessly deepen our understanding of Tach'ing experience and transform Tach'ing experience into our own personal experience.

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EDUCATION

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers in Tibet Go to Colleges

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 24, 1971)

around 400 workers, peasants and soldiers, most of whom are sons and daughters of emancipated serfs of the tibetan, loba and monba nationalities in tibet, have been sent to study in colleges in peking and shensi province. the revolutionary people of various nationalities consider this a happy event in their political life. they hail it as a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian line in education and a great victory for the communist party's policy towards nationalities.

under the cruel exploitation and oppression by the reactionary rulers in the old society, the serfs led a miserable life and their children could not go to school. there were only two schools in tibet and these trained officials from among the sons and daughters of the ruling class.

it was not until liberation that the children of the working people got the opportunity to go to school, thanks to the efforts of the party and the people's government in setting up many primary and middle schools in tibet. however, interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education held back the carrying out of chairman mao's proletarian line in education and many school-age children couldn't go to school. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in education and ensured schooling for the workers, peasants and soldiers. the emancipated serfs were overjoyed when they heard that the peking central institute for nationalities and other colleges were to enrol worker-peasant-soldier students from tibet. they considered the selection of students a political task in bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. workers, members of agricultural cooperatives and people's communes, people's liberation army fighters, cadres at grass-root levels and sons and daughters of the emancipated serfs who love chairman mao, the communist party and socialism were sent to college. upon their departure, they were given a warm send-off by the revolutionary people who encouraged them to study well for the sake of the revolution. the students pledged to fulfil the task entrusted them by the party and the expectations of the emancipated serfs.

tserenwangdui, a postman in loka, was thrilled when he was admitted to the central institute for nationalities. in the old society his family had been "nangzan" (hereditary slaves) of manorial lords for generations and not one had a chance to go to school. he said: "today we emancipated serfs have the honour to enter institutes of higher education thanks to chairman mao's concern for the million of emancipated serfs. i am determined to study hard so as to serve the people all my life."

kaoying of the monba nationality and chienchang of loba nationality are two young women. under the vicious feudal serf system, the labouring women of minority nationalities suffered the most. daughters were looked as "bad luck" and treated no better than beasts. the manorial lords forced the parents of kaoying and chienchang to sell the girls when they were only two years old, on the pretext of eliminating "disasters". today they have become college students. they feel very happy now and have pledged never to forget the bitter class oppression. they are determined to study hard for revolution and strive to be genuine successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

communist yungti was platoon leader of a people's liberation army unit stationed in tibet. for generations his family were herdsmen working for manorial lords on a northern tibet grassland. his family was completely emancipated only after the overthrow of the feudal serf system when the democratic reform was carried out in tibet in 1959. yungti then joined the people's liberation army where he studied politics and military affairs and raised his educational level. he made rapid progress. now he has been sent to college. he made the following pledge: "no matter what work i do, i will always remain a people's fighter resolutely defending chairman mao's revolutionary line and try to make new contributions to the people."

these new college students left in later november for colleges and institutes.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 24, 1971)

central china's hupeh province has reported its best grain harvest this year despite serious drought, following on good harvests for years running. the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tea and other industrial crops rose considerably. the number of pigs was an all-time high.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels at the beginning of this year launched a campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the cadres conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. they became more enthusiastic in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the movement to learn from tachai deepened.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". lichuan county organized several dozen investigation groups last year to study its topography,

soil, climate, rainfall, sunshine and other natural conditions, and how the industrial crops grow. the findings became the basis for mapping out plans for further progress and brought good results. compared with last year, the county's total output of summer crops went up by 60 per cent and that of autumn crops by ten per cent. the number of pigs and sheep doubled, the output of tobacco trebled, and the acreage of medicinal herbs and tea was extended. trees planted this year covered more than 2,660 hectares.

in achieving this year's good harvests, the people of hupeh have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in overcoming natural disasters. a most serious drought set in when the middle rice began flowering, the late rice was being transplanted and the cotton was in the stage of vegetative growth. leading cadres at all levels encouraged the commune members to learn from the tachai people in fighting natural disasters and winning good harvests. under the blazing sun, the determined peasants dammed rivers and cut canals through mountains to conduct water to their fields.

PAPER MAKING

China's Paper Industry Fulfills Annual Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

the workers, cadres and technicians of china's paper-making industry fulfilled their annual production plan ahead of time by conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great principle of "grasp revolution and promote production". output of manufactured paper and paper boards increased over the same period of last year, and many new varieties have been added. quality has generally been improved.

priority was given to the production of raw materials for the industry. the workers, cadres and technicians adhered to the principle of self-reliance and hard work, and with the cooperation of commercial departments, worked hard to expand the sources of raw materials and make full use of them.

paper mills in shanghai, tientsin, peking, shantung, kwangtung, chekiang and other provinces and municipalities sent people to the countryside to help the commercial departments purchase reed and grass. they also made use of waste paper: cotton, cloth and timber to make paper pulp.

the paper-making departments in liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, hunan and tientsin set up bases to expand the production of reeds in a planned way. under the unified leadership by the party committees, paper mills in shantung, chekiang and other provinces mobilized the masses to grow crops on alkaline land, in swamps and along rivers, ponds and reservoirs that can be used as raw material

for making paper. the pulp produced by these mills in shanghai and tientsin met 50 to 70 per cent of their own needs.

the paper mills mobilized the masses to make technical innovations to tap the production potential and raise productivity. shanghai carried out technical transformation of old paper mills and raised production capacity anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent through major over-hauls of the machines and replacing old machines with new ones.

the yingkou paper mill in liaoning province was built in the 1930's. the workers persisted in learning from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, and constantly tapped production potential. they undertook 14 major projects and made 469 technical innovations. as a result, their production increased and they turned out a special kind of paper for making capacitors and other varieties of paper in urgent need.

many mills made multiple-use of materials. they achieved good results in retrieving waste caustic soda. the tungtai paper mill in kiangsu province worked hard for 70 days and built a project to recover waste caustic soda. it produces half of the caustic soda the mill needs. many mills have made technical innovations on their retrieving equipment. the nanping paper mill in fukien province used to need an annual supply of 10,000 tons of caustic soda. it has now become self-sufficient by retrieving waste caustic soda. many mills have produced a number of chemicals from their waste liquid.

the party committees of many mills have strengthened leadership over economic work and relied on the masses in managing enterprises. shanghai worked out a strict system to ensure the quality of the paper and formed three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians to inspect quality.

SALT PRODUCTION

China Fulfills 1971 Salt Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

china fulfilled its 1971 salt production plan three weeks ahead of time thanks to the mass movement unfolded under unified party leadership to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. total output was more than ten per cent higher than the corresponding 1970 period. in tientsin, hopei, shantung, fukien and other major salt-producing centres, first-grade salt accounted for 99 per cent of the total.

rational distribution of salt fields is ending south china's dependence on the north for this necessity.

at the beginning of the year, the party organizations at various levels in the salt-producing areas strengthened leadership and carried out education in ideology and political line. salt workers and cadres have studied

works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and deepened the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they became more determined to produce greater quantities of fine salt for the revolution.

while improving management, the salt fields made technical innovations. new technological processes and operational methods were adopted. some salt fields have made salt collecting and other machines to raise efficiency and lessen labour intensity.

workers at the tzukung salt factory in szechwan province -- an enterprise set up more than 1,000 years ago -- renovated its salt wells and tapped salt brine in a more rational way after criticizing the allegation by some bourgeois experts that it was impossible to enlarge the production capacity of old wells. the factory for five years running has fulfilled or overfulfilled its annual plans. this year it met the state plan more than 20 days ahead of schedule.

many coastal salt-producing areas improved their old salt fields, crystallizing ponds and technology to raise output and quality. workers of the huaipei saltfield of kiangsu province increased output by 50 per cent, reduced cost by 40 per cent and doubled productivity by introducing a new process of salt crystallisation. chemical plants have been built in some salt fields for making multi-purpose use of ocean brine. the by-products include potassium chloride, bromine and dehydrated niter.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 24, 1971)

the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, left here yesterday for home after concluding its friendly visit to albania, carrying with it the revolutionary friendship of the albanian people and journalists for their chinese counterparts.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by dashnor mamaqi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian journalists' union and editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit"; pipi mitrojorgji, worker in the apparatus of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; thanas nano, director of the general radio and television administration; fiqiri vogli, director of the albanian telegraphic agency; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; j. mersini, director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs; sh. fuga, deputy director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; as well as other representatives of tirana press circles.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy; and yang fu-tien, correspondent of the hsinhua news agency in tirana, were also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese journalists' delegation made friendly visits to tirana and other albanian districts and was accorded a most rousing welcome and sincere reception by local party and government leading comrades, workers, peasants, armymen and comrades-in-arms in press circles.

the delegation further acquainted itself with the brilliant successes scored by the heroic albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. the chinese guests were deeply impressed by the albanian people's revolutionary and heroic spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Former French Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome pierre mendes-france, former french prime minister, and madame mendes-france.

attending the banquet were etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here.

also present were chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; hsieh fu-min and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, chou jung-kuo, ma chia-chun, chang wen-chin, sun so-chang, wang hsiao-yi, hu shu-tu and chu chuan-hsien.

li hsien-nien and mendes-france spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship.

on behalf of the chinese government, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended warm welcome to pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france for their friendly visit to china. he said: "china and france have different social systems, but this does not prevent our two countries from developing good relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "we are glad to note that owing to the efforts by both sides, the good relations between china and france are constantly developing. we believe that the development of the relations between our two countries is in conformity with the interests of our two peoples. we will continue our efforts for it," vice-premier li hsien-nien declared.

he expressed hearty thanks to the government and people of france for their efforts in restoring china's lawful rights in the united nations. he was convinced that this visit by pierre mendes-france and madame mendes-france would make new contributions to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and france and strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

pierre mendes-france in his speech said that for the frenchmen the important reality which the people's republic of china constitutes "was legally established by the establishment of our diplomatic relations in 1964". "and i flatter myself that i have been among those who had since long felt this necessity," he added.

he pointed out that the essential importance of the people's republic of china was finally recognized by the restoration of her rights in the u.n.o. this year.

he said: "we are here in china again. i have come to see, to hear, to learn, to know your progress in comparison with what you showed me in 1958, and in comparison with all that i had read about since, and also to learn how

you see things in your country and how you see things in the world."

pierre mendes-france expressed thanks to the chinese government for the warm welcome and reception accorded to them.

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly talk with m. and madame pierre mendes-france before the banquet. ambassador and madame manac'h were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Hua Meet Hungarian Minister of Health

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, today met and had a friendly conversation with dr. szabo zoltan, hungarian minister of health, and his assistants lukacs jeno, kovacs andras and kolonics laszlo, who are in china on a friendly visit.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned li ting-chuan, lai en, wu ying-kai, tu liang-min, wang lien-sheng and chang yin-ting.

also present were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and huszar florian, third secretary of the hungarian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND INDIA

India's Capture of Dacca Is Milestone on Road Towards Its Grave, Say Chinese Militiamen

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

following is an article entitled "a milestone on the road towards the grave". it deals with india's aggression against pakistan, supported by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, and is written by a militia company of li chuang village, the chiu cheng people's commune, chiu county, hopei province:

indian prime minister indira gandhi has become dizzy with "triumph" following the attack on and occupation of dacca, capital of east pakistan, by the indian

reactionaries. her "triumph" has been secured at the expense of much blood and life of indian soldiers and officers and their expenditure of herculean efforts. in her statement to parliament on december 16, she described her "triumph" as "a significant milestone".

what kind of "milestone" is it? the fact is that the indian reactionaries, utilizing arms supplied by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, managed to occupy east pakistan. but the expansionists, when overjoyed, fail to realize their own vital weakness. stripping off their cloak of "peace" and "non-alignment", the indian reactionaries first concluded a military treaty with the soviet revisionists and then flagrantly unleashed aggression on pakistan. these actions of theirs were vehemently opposed by the people throughout the world. is not the isolation of india in the united nations the most eloquent proof of this? clasping the enemy to their bosoms and creeping under the wing of soviet revisionism, the indian reactionaries have become pawns of social-imperialism. india, unable to pay back the money borrowed from the soviet revisionists, had to bow to their pressure and hand over to them the national interests of india, thus turning that vast land into a military base for soviet revisionism. when the indian reactionaries decided to launch a war of aggression, they would inevitably fleece the indian people of money and food-grain to pay for it. this, in addition to the plunder by their overlord, has plunged the indian people into still greater misery. india created many east pakistan refugees. now more than 70 million people in the whole of east pakistan have become refugees. can the indian government bear this heavy burden?

karl marx pointed out, "the people which oppresses another people forges its own chains." the indian reactionaries think that after their occupation of east pakistan, they could sit back and relax. this is but a daydream exclamation they could never feel easy. what indira gandhi treasures as a "milestone" is in fact a "milestone" leading to the grave.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

japanese friend kinkazu saionji, and shiro minamimura, chief of the saionji office in tokyo, today left here for home by air via kwangchow at the end of a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chao cheng-hung, hsu ming, tien yu, yang chi, wang hsiao-yun, ching pu-chun and hsiao hsiang-chien.

also present were djawoto, secretary general, and said salim, member of the secretariat, of the afro-asian journalists' association; and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim, and hamid wafi, representative, of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

also present were kaheita okazaki, member of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks who is in peking on a visit, and other japanese friends.

yukie saionji, wife of kinkazu saionji, and his eldest son kazuteiu saionji left for homs earlier.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Presents Precious Animals and Plant Seeds to Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

a ceremony was held at the peking zoo this afternoon at which the pyongyang municipal people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea presented precious animals and plant seeds to the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present at the ceremony were wu teh, second secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, huang tso-chen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, hsiao teh, li yung-kai, hsing jen-hsien, chu yu-hsueh, wang liang and chao tung-kang, and more than 400 people.

also present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, other members of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking and all the members of the korean team escorting the animals and plant seeds led by om chang yong, head of a department of the general bureau for urban management of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

ambassador hyun jun keuk spoke at the ceremony. he said: the precious animals and plant seeds are presented by the municipal people's committee of pyongyang to the peking municipal revolutionary committee. this is an expression of the profound fraternal friendship of the people of pyongyang for the people of peking.

in the name of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the people of peking, comrade wu teh expressed heartfelt thanks to the fraternal pyongyang municipal people's committee and the people of pyongyang. he said: the fraternal friendship and unity of the people of peking and pyongyang will be further strengthened in the course of future struggles. the people of the two municipalities will continue to encourage each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

after the ceremony the chinese and korean comrades inspected the leopards, cranes, fallow deer, nemorbaedus gorals and other precious animals presented by the municipal people's committee of pyongyang.

a team led by comrade om chang yong escorted the precious animals and plant seeds to peking on december 23. when om chang yong and other korean comrades arrived in peking yesterday afternoon, they were greeted at the railway station by secretary general huang tso-chen and ambassador hyun jun keuk.

comrade wu teh gave a banquet this evening to welcome the korean team led by comrade om chang yong. present were ambassador hyun jun-keuk and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

New Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

munier ibrahim hammoud, new head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, arrived here by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china were present at the airport.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Leaves Warsaw for Home

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Dec. 22, 1971)

yao kuang, ambassador of the people's republic of china to poland, left here for home for his new post on december 20.

before leaving his post, the chinese ambassador made a farewell call on stefan jedrychowski, foreign minister of the people's republic of poland, on december 14.

on december 16, eugeniusz szyr, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of poland, received ambassador yao kuang and had a friendly conversation with him.

on the afternoon of the same day, the polish foreign minister gave a farewell dinner in his honour.

ambassador yao kuang held farewell cocktail party and film reception at the embassy on december 17 and 18 respectively. the farewell cocktail party was attended by stanislaw trepczynski, vice-minister of foreign affairs of poland; marian dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade; stefan perkowicz, vice-minister of shipping; lieutenant general waclaw czyrzewski, commander of the security forces of the polish people's army; major general boleslaw szczerba, deputy chief logistics officer of the polish people's army; colonel kazimierz piecychna, director of the foreign affairs department of the general staff of the polish people's army, other responsible members of the polish government and army, and personages from science, culture and other circles.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese, Romanian Men's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 23, 1971)

a friendly match was played between the chinese men's volleyball team, now on a friendly visit to romania, and the romanian national men's volleyball team at gymnasium "floreasca" here yesterday.

present at the matches were: a. alexe, president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports; m. olteanu and ion kurst ghermanescu, secretaries of the national committee; paun ion, head of the international department of the national committee; and a. dobinca, secretary general of the romanian volleyball association.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and staff members of the chinese embassy attended the match.

gymnasium "floreasca" was permeated yesterday with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and romania. national flags of the two countries were put up in the hall.

after the playing of the national anthems, the chinese and romanian players exchanged pennants and souvenirs amidst warm applause. the fine qualities and superb skill displayed by the players of the two countries won enthusiastic praise from the spectators.

previously, two friendly matches had been played between the chinese and romanian teams at piatra neamt city on december 18 and 19.

c. botinga, secretary of the neamt county committee of the romanian communist party, and v. gherasim, first secretary of the piatra neamt city committee of the romanian communist party and mayor of the city, received on december 18 hsu chen-yu and kuo chin-ling, leader and deputy leader of the chinese men's volleyball team, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian, Zambian and Chinese Government Delegations Sign Summary of Tripartite Railway Talks

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 23, 1971)

the tanzanian, zambian and chinese government delegations signed the summary of the fifth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway here last night.

the talks which started on december 21 and proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere concluded in complete success yesterday.

the summary was signed on behalf of their respective governments by tanzanian government delegation leader and minister for finance amir habib jamal, leader of the zambian government delegation and minister of finance john mwanakatwe, and leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of communications yang chieh.

present on the occasion were tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour job lusinde, deputy leader of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, some members of the tanzanian, zambian and chinese government delegations and responsible officials of the tanzania-zambia railway authority.

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Reception for Chinese Government Delegation to Tanzania-Zambia Railway Talks

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 22, 1971)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a reception here today for the chinese government delegation to the fifth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway.

present at the reception were tanzanian chief justice augustine saidi, speaker of the national assembly adam sapi mkwawa, minister for finance amir habib jamal, minister for communications, transport and labour job m. lusinde, minister for commerce and industries paul bomani, minister for lands, housing and urban development john aaron mhavile, minister for information and broadcasting jacob namfua, minister of state in the president's office ati hassan mwenyi, principal secretaries of a number of ministries and some members of the tanzanian government delegation to the talks on the tanzania-zambia railway.

j.m. mwanakatwe, leader of the zambian government delegation and minister of finance, and some members of the zambian government delegation were present at the reception.

yang chieh, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of communications, chen mu-hua, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and other members of the delegation were present at the reception.

present also were l.e. kawesha, executive officer, h.l. chopeta, deputy executive officer, and other officials of the tanzania-zambia railway authority.

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Icelandic Government to Extend Fishery Limits from 12 to 50 Nautical Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

einar augustsson, foreign minister of the republic of iceland, has formally announced recently that the republic of iceland will extend its fishery limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles from september 1, 1972.

he said that the european governments claim control of minerals in their continental shelf areas, so there was no reason why iceland should not claim the fish in the waters above the ocean floor. he pointed out that intense fishing by british and west german trawlers was continuing to the detriment of iceland's only natural resource.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes American Progressive Students Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1971)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the american progressive students delegation led by cheryl hill and jerry tung.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of organizations concerned including feng hsuan, hsi tao-chung, chu ta-cheng and li hsiao-pai.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Foil US Imperialism's New Act of War

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "foil u.s. imperialism's new act of war" which reads in full as follows:

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on december 18 sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its war crime in sending aircraft to encroach on the air space of the democratic republic of viet nam and attacking populated areas. the chinese people express intense indignation at the act of aggression

committed by u.s. imperialism and resolute support for the righteous stand of the d.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people in hitting back at the u.s. air pirates.

the air intrusion of the u.s. aggressors was dealt a head-on blow by the highly vigilant vietnamese people. the vietnamese army and people of nghe an, thanh hoa, hoa binh and vinh phua provinces brought down 4 u.s. aircraft at one stroke and captured 4 u.s. pilots, meting out due punishment to u.s. gangsters. a western news agency admitted that this is "the toughest setback" suffered by u.s. air force in the last three years. the vietnamese army and people displayed unmatched heroism and staunch fighting spirit in the battle.

they safeguarded effectively the sacred air space of the motherland and inspired with their outstanding exploits the south vietnamese and other indochinese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the new crime, air raids on north viet nam, committed by u.s. pirate planes has once again shown up the madness, deceit and weakness of u.s. imperialism.- everytime the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys suffer setbacks and defeats in south viet nam and the whole of indochina, u.s. imperialism like a dog leaping over a wall in desperation always conducts bombing attacks on north viet nam. by so doing it attempts to cover up its reverses, save itself from defeat and threaten and intimidate again the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples. with its new war acts u.s. imperialism has now once again thrown away its masks of so-called "peace", "negotiations" "ceasefire" and "troops withdrawal". this shows that it still persists in acting wilfully, trying to find a way out by intensifying the war of aggression. but this tactic which has been resorted to and proved a failure time and again will only send the vietnamese people into greater fury and make them push ever more vigorously the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation victoriously forward, dealing heavier blows to the u.s. aggressors.

as the north vietnamese people were punishing sternly the u.s. air pirates, the people in the south are now smashing the "mopping up" and "pacification" operations launched by the u.s.-puppet troops, the lao people's liberation army has won a great victory in the plain of jars by recovering the strategic place muong soui and the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, right after their highway 6 great victory, are following this up by pursuing the enemy so as to perform greater exploits. on the entire indochinese battlefield rings with the song of victory and the situation is excellent. strengthening their unity, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the people of various countries in indochina will surely win new and greater victories in battles in this dry season. no frantic struggle and war adventure of u.s. imperialism can hinder the indochinese people from advancing victoriously with boundless confidence.

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Party-Mindedness and Centralized Party Leadership

by

The CCP Lanchow Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1971)

Our Party is a vanguard of the proletariat and the highest form of proletarian organization. In industry, agriculture, commerce, schools, the army, the government and the Party, the Party leads everything. The constant strengthening of Party-mindedness and centralized Party leadership is an important problem placed before us.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious," we apply Chairman Mao's doctrine on Party building, firmly and unrelaxingly struggle against various erroneous ideas and tendencies detrimental to Party leadership, and strengthen Party-mindedness as well as centralized Party leadership. Because we are better at playing the core role of proletarian vanguards, we have enabled the cause of socialist revolution and construction in the whole municipality to advance with vigor.

The practice of struggle has enabled us to realize that in order to have centralized Party leadership, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the reality of struggle has more and more acutely posed this question to us: Why do people who subjectively desired to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line start to

vacillate to the "Left" and the Right at the critical moment, even to the extent of being fooled and taken in?

In the light of this situation we organized the Party members to study the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party as well as the experience of the current class struggle, criticized revisionism and carried out rectification in a penetrating manner, and summed up the lesson of experience of past work, so as to enable everybody to understand that the basic reason lay in not reading and studying conscientiously enough and in not transforming world outlook painstakingly enough, as well as in their inability to distinguish between dialectical materialism and idealism and between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers.

Following the improvement in understanding, we have regarded "Everyone should practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism" as the fundamental task for the Party's ideological construction, maintained conscientious reading and study and armed the mind of the "squad members" of the Party committee with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the course of study we paid attention to giving play to the style of combining theory with practice and used revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice. In the discussion of problems, the Party committee invariably encountered this or that kind of view which for the time being could not be centralized. Under such circumstances, we would never arrive at a hasty decision but would firmly maintain the concept of practice first and integrate reading with investigation and study.

There was a hsien which for a long time had been unable to carry out the Tachai experience. Actually, where did the problem lie? At the beginning understanding between our leading members could not be completely unified. Thereupon the principal leading comrade and members concerned of the municipal Party committee went deep into the hsien for investigation and study, and organized the "squad members" in association with the first-hand information obtained in the investigation to study conscientiously the thesis on class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat as contained in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." Everybody unanimously realized that the main problem in the hsien was due to the fact that unity among the leading members of the hsien Party committee had not been properly formed and that class struggle and the struggle in line had not been firmly grasped.

With the understanding of everybody becoming unified, they were helped to raise their level of awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought of leading members of the hsien Party committee was strengthened. Later, by regularly going to the basic level and actively grasping class struggle and line struggle, they promoted the continual development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In order to strengthen centralized Party leadership, it is necessary to carry out unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee well. In accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of "unity--criticism--unity," we have not shirked from, covered up or tried to reconcile internal contradictions among the Party committee members, but placed problems on the table for solution in an open-handed and upright manner. A standing committee member in charge of financial and trade work, when faced with the struggle between the two lines, avoided the contradiction, and that resulted in financial and trade work not being able to rapidly catch up with the developing situation. Therefore we carried out active ideological battle among the leading members and helped them to look for problems in line struggle and for the cause in world outlook, which not only educated the member, but also raised the level of everyone else.

In order to strengthen centralized Party leadership it is necessary to implement the Party's democratic centralism in a conscientious manner. The "squad leader" must pay attention to placing himself among the "squad members" and must not regard his own word as law. After his views are negated, he still should be glad to accept the correct view of the others. For example, even if his own view was correct, he must never impose it on others but must conscientiously carry out ideological work well.

At the end of last year, a sign of imbalance appeared in a certain plan, and when the problem was discussed by the Party committee, some of the comrades suggested adopting a passive method to maintain balance, but the principal leading comrade of the municipal Party committee suggested to balance the plan by increasing production and practicing economy to increase income. However, for the time being this correct view was not accepted by the comrades with the dissenting view. Therefore, he carried out penetrating and meticulous persuasion work, and on the basis of everybody having thought things out fully, arrived at a decision.

Influenced by the pace set by the "squad leader" in implementing Party democratic centralism, the leading members of the Party committee also placed themselves inside the Party committee and in the work under their charge, voluntarily offered views and suggestions to the Party committee, and even in work not under their charge they were able, proceeding from the over-all situation, to actively express their own ideas.

To strengthen centralized Party leadership, the most fundamental thing is to firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. "The correctness or incorrectness of ideology and political line decides everything." If Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies are not conscientiously implemented, the strengthening of centralized Party leadership would be just an empty phrase.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, we have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry out education on ideology and political line" in the whole Party, regularly grasped problems of tendency, and in the penetrating development of line education on the various fronts, conscientiously

implemented the various general and specific policies of the Party, energetically united with the broad masses of cadres and people as well as all the forces which could be united with, so as to enable the Party organization to better play the core role of proletarian vanguard, and strengthen centralized Party leadership. With the thoughts and actions of the broad masses of cadres and people in the whole municipality centralized and united on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the smooth development of various work is insured.

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PARTY DISCIPLINE

Party Members Should Be Models in Observing Party Discipline

by

Li Chan-yüan (李占元), Deputy Secretary of CCP I Hsien Committee, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1971)

Recently Chairman Mao issued this instruction to us: "Use the 'three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention' to educate the cadres, the masses, the Party members and the people." This is of the utmost importance. I am a cadre from the Army who has joined the leading body of the hsien Party committee. After two years of practice, I realize that to strengthen discipline is a reliable guarantee for upholding Party unity, for strengthening Party leadership and for implementing the line and policies of the Party. We must consciously strengthen Party-mindedness and act as models in strictly observing Party discipline.

In daily routine work, I take care to respect the secretary of the Party committee, consult with him on all matters, constantly report happenings to him and regularly ask the Party committee and the upper level for instructions and make reports voluntarily.

This March, the hsien Party committee sent me at the head of several comrades to Ch'uanchüeh production brigade of Liangkang commune to settle down with a request to sum up within half a month the experience of this production brigade in maintaining the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide scientific farming, so that it might be popularized in the whole hsien. Upon arriving at the lower level, through investigation and study I discovered that the time set by the hsien was too short and inconsistent with the demand for summing up experience and the actual condition. At that time, there were people who said to me, "Since you actually do not have time, why bother with the demand of the hsien Party committee? You can just make the summing up based on the actual condition at the lower level." However, when I thought of the importance of obeying Party orders, I immediately hurried back to the hsien and made a factual report on the condition below to the hsien Party committee. On the basis of the report, the hsien Party committee carried out another discussion, amended the original decision and agreed to extend the time for the summing up. Consequently the experience summed up from this production brigade was more appropriate and practical and had a sense of direction. After this experience had been popularized in the whole hsien, it provided an impetus to the forward development of the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movement in the whole hsien.

Once, the standing committee of the hsien wanted to discuss the plan of the project for drawing water from Ankochuang Dam. I and several standing committee members, after consultation with the masses and on the

basis of the experience of some of the communes and brigades on building water-leading projects, proposed the building of a dry ditch on a mound for leading water. However, the majority of the comrades thought that because of the sandy nature of the soil in our hsien the seepage would be very serious and the ditch could easily crumble, so it was not possible to build the ditch on the mound. After discussion it was decided to build the dry ditch on a rocky hill.

After my proposal was negated, I could not see things in the proper perspective at the beginning. Later, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "One requirement of Party discipline is that the minority should submit to the majority. If the view of the minority has rejected, it had to support the decision passed by the majority." I realized that although I was the deputy secretary of the Party committee, yet I was nothing but a member of the Party committee, and should resolutely support the decision passed by the majority and be a model in implementing the Party's decision. Besides, this decision was a correct one and was more comprehensive than my proposal. Therefore I carried out work in accordance with the organizational discipline of the Party, resolutely implemented the decision, led the personnel concerned in crossing mountains and ranges, went deeply into the scene to acquaint myself with the condition of the soil and water, as well as going deeply to the worksite to study with the workers such works of Chairman Mao as "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," mobilized the masses, and searched with them for methods to prevent seepage in ditches, investigated means for solving the problem and very quickly completed the construction work.

In daily routine work, I have discovered that the local comrades accord me great respect, and when investigating work they always let me express my view first. In livelihood they provided me with some special privileges, and when rules and regulations were laid down, they set a stricter demand on others whereas the demands on me were less. This phenomenon caused me to ponder deeply. Party discipline is a reliable guarantee for enabling the "squad members" to march in step, and each leading member should be a model in observing Party discipline.

Why had I set myself apart from the others? I studied Chairman Mao's teachings and realized that the cause for producing this phenomenon was because I had placed myself outside the Party committee, and that was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's teachings. If that were permitted to continue, I would be separated from the masses and unity among the "squad members" would be destroyed. Therefore I consciously assumed the part of an ordinary member, regularly made reports on my own ideological condition to the organization and voluntarily accepted the help of the Party organization. I also paid attention to going among the masses regularly, listening to their criticism and viewing and accepting their supervision.

A Party member must succeed under any condition to be a model in implementing Party discipline. He must also develop active ideological struggle as well as overcome various non-proletarian thinking. Once when the Party committee was discussing the setting up of advanced typical examples in pig raising, I proposed the setting up of Ch'uanchüeh production brigade of

Liangkang commune in which I happened to be working as an advanced typical example, and then to popularize its experience in the whole hsien. However, the majority of the comrades thought that although agricultural production in Ch'uanch'üeh had been carried out well, the pig raising policy had still not been properly carried out, and it should not be set up as an advanced typical example of pig raising. After investigation, it was decided to set the Chiehts'un production brigade of Linyünchi commune as an advanced typical example in pig raising and to popularize its experience in the whole hsien.

After my proposal had been rejected, I was afraid that because the spot at which I worked could not be set up as an example it would cause me to lose face, and because of that I was not active enough in popularizing the experience of Chiehts'un production brigade. Later, I made a study of such works as "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "Serve the People" of Chairman Mao and realized that the lack of determination in implementing the Party's decision was due to selfishness making trouble. Therefore at an enlarged meeting of the hsien Party committee, I combated self and repudiated revisionism as well as voluntarily solicited the views of comrades who had not attended the meeting, and gladly implemented the decision of the Party committee. I also went deeply into Ch'uanchüeh production brigade, implemented the Party's policy on pig raising and enabled the hog breeding capacity of the whole brigade to show a greater increase.

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Strengthen Discipline and Revolution Will Be Invincible

by

The Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Education in discipline should be strengthened in the whole Party for unified discipline is a prerequisite to winning the revolution." From practice we realize that strengthening discipline is a reliable guarantee for upholding Party unity, for strengthening Party leadership and for implementing the correct line of the Party.

Our regimental Party committee has regularly organized its masses of Party committee members and Party members to study, with reference to the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, the theses of Marxism-Leninism on the need of discipline in a proletarian party, Chairman Mao's teachings on Party discipline, and the Party Constitution, which enables everybody to realize profoundly that conscious implementation of Party discipline is a manifestation of the proletarian Party spirit. Now that a new situation has appeared in class struggle both within and outside the country, we study over again Party discipline, know clearly the situation of the struggle, and obey the Party in all our actions. When having made some achievements in work, we must firmly remember Party discipline, guard against arrogance and rashness, and not forget what we are. When differences of opinion are encountered we must use Party discipline to unify thinking and will and strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On one occasion the regimental Party committee decided to send a committee member at the head of the unit to undertake a certain construction job. Because of the shortage of time, the importance of the work and the lack of machines and equipment, this comrade was apprehensive of the difficulties. However, recalling Chairman Mao's teaching "A decision once made should be firmly carried out," and recalling Party discipline, he gladly accepted the assignment. In the construction, he repeatedly used the songs "The Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" to educate everyone and to rouse their fighting spirit, and by relying on their strong organizational discipline, completed the construction work ahead of schedule.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction that we should be "models in observing discipline," our regimental Party committee has set a strict demand on itself to set the pace in being a model in observing discipline. Regarding the decisions of the Party committee and instructions from the upper level, whatever they required of us that we could do, we would invariably do it first.

Not long ago, the upper level had an important instruction which had to be transmitted immediately to the whole body of cadres and fighters of the unit. At that time, the unit was widely dispersed and the sky was dark. Led by the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee, all members of the Party committee immediately split up, hastened to the points and spread the message in the night. It was not until 2 o'clock in the morning that the last message was delivered, and that enabled the instruction of the upper level to be implemented at once. Because of the pace set by the leadership cadres in upholding discipline, it also provided an impetus for the Party members and masses to observe discipline.

In order to be models in the strengthening of organizational discipline, leadership cadres must consciously accept supervision from the Party members and the masses, not enjoy any special distinction under any circumstances, and observe Party discipline together with the other Party members. Members of our Party committee in going down to the companies to settle down, when going amid the masses for investigation and study, always voluntarily pay attention first to soliciting the views of the masses. In holding discussions, the Party committee when summing up experience always pays attention to "inviting" the masses in and conscientiously listens to their views and criticism. In daily routine work, it pays attention to stirring Party members to impose supervision over Party committee members, and when problems are discovered to point them out instantly.

During this year, in criticize revisionism and rectification work, our regimental Party committee has held four outdoor rectifications in succession, mobilized the masses to examine the condition of implementation of general and specific policies of the Party and discipline by the Party committee, and stimulated the ideological construction of the Party committee.

Actively unfolding ideological struggle within the Party is an effective method for strengthening Party discipline. Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The Army must have unified leadership and discipline in order to defeat the enemy; correct self-criticism will not weaken but can only strengthen leadership and discipline." We are for placing problems on the table, openly explaining our own political viewpoint, maintaining what is right and correcting what is wrong.

An old Party committee member who joined the revolution rather early acquired the "old hand" mentality in the course of his advance. He regarded himself as having "joined the ranks in the frontline, joined the Party at the onset, taken prisoner and been wounded in battle," and had made contributions to the people. Because of this his words became careless and his concept of organizational discipline was weakened. In the light of his problem the regimental Party committee carried out stern criticism and education on him. By means of the active ideological struggle within the Party, this comrade became aware of the danger of the "old hand" mentality and conscientiously carried out self-criticism. Since then he has set a strict demand on himself and energetically strengthened his regard for the Party. Recently, when a comrade who enlisted later than he was promoted over his head, he not

only voluntarily helped this comrade actively in his work but on all matters always asked for instructions and made reports to him. His modest and prudent spirit of being a helper to a comrade-in-arms for the revolution is praised by everyone.

Once the Party committee discovered that one of the regimental Party committee members seemed to have made a mistake in policy and discipline. Therefore in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," we carried out strict criticism and education on him. The secretary and the deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee also gave him their personal help and not only achieved the object of clarifying thought and uniting with the comrade, but also educated everyone. Because of that, the Party committee members of this regiment are paying attention to strengthening Party-mindedness and making efforts to be models of observance of Party discipline.

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ERRANT CADRES

Unite and Work with Cadres Who Have Made Mistakes

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1971)

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres who have made mistakes including those who have made serious mistakes, should be united with and educated unless they persist in their errors and refuse to correct them after repeated education," the Party committee of Kant'ang commune, in Lingch'uan hsien, Kwangsi, warmly assists, patiently educates and boldly uses cadres who have made mistakes, voluntarily uniting with them in work to strengthen revolutionary unity. This has stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and further developed the excellent situation in revolution and production.

In the initial period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a deputy secretary of the former Party committee of this commune implemented the bourgeois reactionary line and was severely criticized and repudiated by the revolutionary masses. When the new Party committee was planned, some of the comrades thought that because of his serious mistakes he was no longer suitable for leadership work in the Party. Some, however, thought that although the mistakes he made were serious, after criticism and repudiation by the masses, he not only showed awareness, but had also mended his ways, and they should have faith in him, help him, educate him and let him continue to do leadership work.

These two views could not be reconciled. In order to unify thinking and better lay down Chairman Mao's cadre policy, at a meeting of Party representatives, the leadership group organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres." They carried out an over-all analysis on this deputy secretary. Everybody was of the opinion that he had come from a difficult background and was basically good. His performance for more than ten years after participation in revolutionary work was also not bad, and although he had made mistakes in the initial period of the great cultural revolution, he had recognized them and corrected them. After repeated discussions, he was elected a member of the new Party committee and still remains a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee.

This cadre deeply appreciates the wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao's policy "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," and avowed that he would raise his awareness of line struggle and devote his entire life to the revolution. He voluntarily asked for a transfer to work at Kant'ang production brigade where the class struggle was more complex. Together with the Party branch of the production brigade, he vigorously grasped the education of the Party's basic line, activated the masses to take off the lid of the class struggle and eventually

dragged out two evil elements. That quickly put a stop to the evil wind of capitalism and set in motion the socialist activism of the broad masses. This year, the production of early rice increased by more than 200,000 catties, and the planting for late rice has increased from the 3,000 mow of last year to 4,100 mow. In less than a year's time, the backward physiognomy of this production brigade which used to rely on grain purchases and on loans has changed. Collective economy is strengthened and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated.

In the practice of struggle, the Party committee of Kant'ang commune also realizes that uniting and working with cadres who have made mistakes is not only a demand of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat but also a demand of the development of production and construction. Last July the hsien Party committee transferred a cadre who had made serious mistakes from an organ directly under the hsien to this commune to work as an agricultural executive. At first, this cadre was still carrying the ideological burden of the mistakes he had made, and was over-cautious in work. Some of the people disliked and rejected him and regarded him as "baggage." The secretary of the commune Party committee looked him up for a heart-to-heart talk, studied Chairman Mao's works together with him, remembered hardships and counted blessings together with him, and enhanced his class awareness. At the same time he educated the other cadres to befriend him and to help him. The revolutionary spirit of this cadre was quickly roused.

This spring, the Party committee sent him to another production brigade for work. Here there was abundant land but labor was short. He studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants popularized such advanced experience as "speeding up germination in green houses,""high-speed cultivation of seedlings" and "growing seedlings in straw ropes" to solve the contradiction between abundant land and labor shortage, and enabled this production brigade which historically had always been the last in spring transplanting to leap forward to be first. This year a bumper harvest has been reaped in early rice and the planting target for late rice has been overfulfilled. Together with the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the production brigade he has also cultivated 30 mow of double-crop rice and a rapeseed experimental field, and created the experience of double-crop rice in addition to single-crop rapeseed. The situation in revolution and production of this production brigade is getting better all the time.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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RUSTICATED INTELLECTUAL YOUTHS

Join the Countryside in Proper Handling of Young Intellectuals' Re-education

- An investigative report by the Ch'iunghua Residential Area of Yangchou Municipality, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 21, 1971)

After young intellectuals are made to settle down in production teams in the countryside, how should urban areas contribute to a proper re-education effort? Some relatively satisfactory experiences in this respect have been acquired by the Ch'iunghua residential area of Yangchow municipality, Kiangsu Province, over the past few years.

Should We Care Or Not?

From 1964 on, some young intellectuals of the Ch'iunghua residential area started descending upon rural areas in an endless flow for the sake of the revolution. After the great leader Chairman Mao issued the brilliant directive, "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants," more young intellectuals embarked on the road of integration with workers and peasants.

With young intellectuals placed in the countryside, should urban areas still care for them or not? A minority of cadres of this residential area for a time opined: "For young intellectuals to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside is like a relay race. Our only concern is organizing the transfer of young intellectuals to the countryside. Their education there is the business of the poor and lower-middle peasants." But many cadres took issue with such a view.

To unify thinking, the residential area committee held a cadres study class. Everyone was organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of directives on young intellectuals' assignment to mountainous and rural areas and his teaching, "New China should have the young in mind and care for the growth of the younger generation." Meanwhile, an analysis was made of the condition of the struggle between two classes, two roads and two ways of thinking waged by the young intellectuals after their transfer to the countryside. The guardians of the broad masses of young intellectuals of this residential area showed keen support for the transfer of children to mountainous and rural areas and their putting down roots in the countryside for the sake of revolution. But a small number of guardians relatively deeply affected by the poisonous influence of sinister revisionist trash such as "the idea of getting educated to be an official" showed contempt for the countryside and for labor and always threw cold water on what their children wanted. Therefore, individual young intellectuals got placed in the countryside only in name, and, in reality, stayed all the while in the shelter of an easy

urban life. They became the natural target of a handful of class enemies out in the street as much to spread rumors and wreak destruction as to lure and corrode youths with the bourgeois way of living.

In face of the hard reality of this acute and complex struggle, the broad masses or residents and cadres came to understand that getting involved in the transfer of young intellectuals to the countryside is a great socialist revolution and that every revolutionary should show concern and support for such a revolution and be mindful of working toward the growth of the younger generation. With the young intellectuals placed in the countryside, it is but the start of the first step on a 10,000-li march. Still going on is the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the young people. Whether these young intellectuals can grow healthily is closely related to the kind of world outlook those concerned in the city bring to bear on them. How could the Party and administrative leadership in the city maintain a hands off attitude?

On the basis of unified awareness, the residential committee of Ch'iunghua aroused and relied on the broad revolutionary masses to launch an effort contributive to re-educational work. In the residential area was set up a help-toward-re-education group. Liaison stations are established with a section of an area taken as a basis. They assume concrete responsibility for establishing ties with the relevant cooperatives and brigades. Work is geared to the ideological state of the young intellectuals in the countryside.

Where Should We Get Started?

Where should we get started in giving a helping hand in re-education? The residential area of Ch'iunghua analyzed what characterized the growth of rusticated young intellectuals in previous years. It was found that whether they could put down roots in rural areas and grow rapidly was a matter closely related to the attitude assumed by their guardians. Different ideological consciousness and different influences on their children often bring different results. A letter, a remark, a parcel from guardians--all this has an enlightening effect on children, the effect of proletarian thinking or the effect of bourgeois thinking. Meanwhile, the ideological state of these youths is liable to influence their guardians just as the latter's remarks are likely to find a responsive chord in them. Therefore, help toward re-education must start with proper ideological revolutionization of guardians.

In tackling the ideological revolutionization of guardians of rusticated young intellectuals, the residential area of Ch'iunghua first directed efforts toward a study of Chairman Mao's works and revolutionary mass criticism. A study class for guardians was held for many terms and a number of criticism meetings were called. The main aim was to help these guardians overcome such feudal, bourgeois and revisionist hackneyed ideas as "counting on children as a hedge against old age," "getting educated to become an official," showing disdain or the countryside and for labor, etc., and to foster a proletarian world outlook.

Resident Ch'ao Ta-liang originally had a headful of conservative ideas. With her daughter placed with a team in the countryside, she considered that for one given over ten years of schooling and sent to the countryside to wield a shovel or a shoulder pole, it was a bleak and "unglamorous" future. She tried to steer her daughter back to urban work. The latter also became restless in the countryside. The cadres of the residential area joined the mother in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The countryside is a big wide world where there is full scope for one's talents." She was made to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Together with others, she criticized the idea of belittling the countryside and such revisionist sinister trash as "the idea of getting educated to be an official." Ch'ao Ta-liang straightened out her thinking. She no longer disturbed her daughter and instead constantly encouraged her to receive good tempering in the countryside. At the peak farming season, she also went to the area where her daughter was placed. She joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and young intellectuals in doing labor. She gradually grew fond of the countryside. On her own initiative, she applied for permission to make her home in the countryside to make revolution.

The residential area of Ch'iunghua also adopts the method of inviting people over and sending personnel out and bases education for young intellectuals' guardians on facts to enhance their consciousness. The cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the relevant communes and brigades who come to a city on business are invited over to give re-education for young intellectuals in the countryside. Those young intellectuals who have received a relatively proper tempering are also invited to give an account of the process of their growth in the countryside. Cadres of the residential area and representatives of revolutionary guardians are made to visit the young intellectuals in the countryside. Through all this, the broad masses of young intellectuals' guardians come to understand that the countryside is a good classroom for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and that poor and lower-middle peasants are good teachers for young intellectuals. They also realize deeply that the road of integration with workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao is one that must be followed by young intellectuals in their revolutionization. Therefore, they more consciously support their children's settling down in the countryside to make revolution.

What Should Be the Focus of Efforts?

Chairman Mao teaches, "A transformation in the world outlook is a fundamental one." For young intellectuals to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside--the basic aim is to transform the world outlook in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide and the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers. But after getting to the countryside, some young intellectuals stay content with just farm work and physical training and even have only workpoints in mind, and neglect ideological transformation. Some guardians also show more concern for their children's livelihood than in the political area.

The help-toward-re-education leadership group of the residential area of Ch'iunghua pays great attention to the transformation of the world outlook of the young intellectuals sent to the countryside. The leadership group constantly includes the young intellectuals in its study-material mailing list and encourages them to study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. It keeps in constant touch with the relevant communes and brigades to look into the state of ideological transformation of the young intellectuals in the countryside, so that it can direct proper efforts to proper ideological education. The representatives sent by the group to the countryside make a point of examining the progress of young intellectuals in their study and ideological transformation. Those guardians of young intellectuals sent to the countryside are constantly reminded to unearth world outlook-related problems in every act and speech of their children and give timely education.

After getting settled down with a team in the countryside, worker T'ang Ch'eng-lin's son, "Tang I-jui, gave a relatively good showing in labor participation and other fields. However, back on home leave he once told his father that the poor and lower-middle peasants had wanted him to be an accountant but he was reluctant to step into the post. Old T'ang asked him why. It turned out that he was afraid that once posted as an accountant, he could find no way of making it back to the city. Old T'ang helped him find the underlying causes in his world outlook, and taught him to foster the idea of devoting one's whole life to revolution in the countryside. After returning to the countryside, T'ang I-jui cheerfully took up the post of accountant. More conscientiously he studied Chairman Mao's works. He gave a remarkable performance in both physical and mental work. He was later cited an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's thought at the hsien and ch'ü levels.

Chairman Mao teaches the youth: "Class struggle is your main subject of study." For some intellectuals sent to the countryside, there is a phenomenon of sole preoccupation with labor to the neglect of politics. Some conservative-minded guardians also often impress upon their children the general rule to mix well with others and be unobstrusive in the countryside.

To counter such a situation, the residential area of Ch'iunghua in helping toward re-education stressed the need of enhancing transferred-to-countryside young intellectuals' consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. This was taken as a central theme of study in helping transferred-to-countryside young intellectuals transform their world outlook. Every time a young intellectual returns to the city on home leave the residential area teaches him not to forget class struggle through such media as study classes.

Once, the residential committee found that a class enemy was furtively working to entice and corrode young intellectuals and immediately called into action revolutionary guardians, the masses of residents and young intellectuals in criticizing and fighting the class enemy. The masses were also organized to turn out in succession three special columns on revolutionary mass criticism. This gave everyone profound education in class struggle. Thereafter,

many guardians of transferred-to-countryside young intellectuals were more mindful of helping their children enhance consciousness of class struggle.

Resident Mother Hsü's daughter was at one time back in the city on home leave. When touching on the criticism and struggle directed against a rich peasant element for his stealing of collective grain, she had this to say of the said element, "This fellow kowtowing and bowing made quite a pitiful sight!" Mother Hsü immediately joined her in studying Chairman Mao's writings on class struggle, and helped her see clearly the reactionary essence and wickedness of the class enemy. The daughter strengthened her idea of class struggle. After returning to the countryside, she took an active part in the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign.

The enthusiasm displayed by the residential area of Ch'iunghua in helping toward proper re-education work has given an effective boost to the growth of rusticated young intellectuals. In the process the residents also stimulate their own revolutionization. The neighborhood struggle-criticism-transformation campaign thus receives a boost.

(A joint investigation by the political work group and propaganda group and the transfer-to-mountainous-and-rural-area office of the revolutionary committee of Yangchou municipality)

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Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees At All Levels in Shanghai Municipality Strengthen Leadership Over the Work of Sending Educated Youths to Mountain and Rural Areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 23, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated December 22) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Shanghai municipality actively strengthen leadership and adopt various measures to encourage the educated youths to go to mountain and rural areas. They work in cooperation with the localities and rural communes and brigades where these educated youths are to re-educate these youths. Meanwhile, they extensively carry out propaganda and education among parents of graduates and educated youths who have gone to the countryside. This helps the movement for sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas to develop briskly.

On December 22, 1968, Chairman Mao's clarion call, "It is very necessary to send educated youths to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," was published in the press. Answering this call, more than 800,000 educated youths in Shanghai municipality have gone over the past three years to the countryside in Heilungkiang, Kirin, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Anhwei and some other provinces and autonomous regions to participate in socialist construction. Shown concern and educated by the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they diligently study Chairman Mao's works and vigorously remold their world outlook while working in the vast countryside. They are gradually growing up into a fresh force in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Now many of these educated youths are gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League and others, recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants, are selected as members of the leading groups at the provincial, hsien, commune and brigade levels. Of the educated youths who have come from Shanghai to settle in the countryside in Heilungkiang Province, more than 1,700 have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and more than 11,700 into the Communist Youth League.

In implementing Chairman Mao's directive, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of all levels in Shanghai municipality take this work of sending educated youths to the countryside as a great socialist revolution accompanied throughout its course by the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. For this reason, special groups have been organized in the whole municipality ranging from the municipal level to the various levels of ch'ü, hsien, school and street or alley, to strengthen leadership over the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas.

Meanwhile, study classes are held and informal meetings called regularly at all levels ranging from the municipality to the ch'ü and hsien, from the public organization to the school, and from a factory to a street or alley, and such means as paying visits to families are adopted to propagandize Chairman Mao's brilliant directives and the proletarian revolutionary line. The

educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas and are back in Shanghai to visit their kinsmen are also asked to tell about the excellent situation in the countryside and the state of growth of the educated youths in various localities through the education and with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and criticize more deeply by citing concrete examples the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the "theory of reading books in order to become an official" and the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. These propaganda activities make all understand more clearly that sending educated youths to the countryside is geared to the socialist revolution and construction, meets with the needs of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and is the only correct orientation of the youth movement.

To strengthen leadership over the educated youths who have gone to the mountain and rural areas, Shanghai municipality has since 1969 selected and sent a large group of cadres to the villages in mountain and rural areas where educated youths are comparatively numerous, so that these cadres may on the one hand temper themselves through labor and, on the other hand, help the localities consolidate the work on the educated youths. Meanwhile, Shanghai municipality has sent study and consolation groups comprising cadres, workers, teachers and parents of educated youths who have gone to the mountain and rural areas, to carry out study and consolation work in localities where there are comparatively large numbers of educated youths from Shanghai. After coming to the villages, the members of the consolation groups labor and study with the local rural cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and rusticated educated youths, and help the youths hold study classes. Despite hardships, the consolation groups visit each of the localities where the educated youths have come and settled down, bringing the solicitude and expectations of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad masses of Shanghai for the rusticated youths. The youths are inspired tremendously and further establish the idea of taking root and making revolution in the countryside.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have also done a great deal of work on the parents of educated youths who have gone to the countryside. Representative meetings of these parents have been called at all levels ranging from the municipality to the ch'ü and hsien, commending the advanced and exhorting the parents to act as assistants to the poor and lower-middle peasants in re-educating the educated youths and to establish a new social practice. In many streets and alleys, the parents of educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas form groups which regularly meet to carry out study and exchange information and adopt various means to cooperate with the poor and lower-middle peasants in educating the educated youths. Apart from this, the relevant departments of Shanghai municipality compile and print pamphlets on the advanced deeds of educated youths who have gone to the mountain and rural areas and on their experience in receiving re-education, and send these pamphlets together with other study material to the educated youths who have gone to settle in the countryside, so as to encourage them to firmly take the road of integration with workers and peasants.

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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

East China Hsien Party Secretary Writes on Study

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 26, 1971)

chen hsin-nan, secretary of the communist party committee of fengtai county in east china's anhwei province, has written an article entitled "conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, remould world outlook through practice". excerpts follow:

i was secretary of the party committee of fengtai county before the great proletarian cultural revolution. i was re-elected when the new county party committee was founded during the cultural revolution. through conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao over the past two years in the light of my experience as party secretary before the cultural revolution and since in solving ideological problems and carrying out the political line, i came to realize the importance of study, remoulding one's world outlook through revolutionary practice and constantly raising one's consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

i had studied some works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao before the cultural revolution, but mainly for educating others and solving some concrete problems in practical work. i did not go into the fundamental question of conscientiously remoulding my own world outlook. that was why i went astray in the struggle between the two lines and committed mistakes by carrying out liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the revolutionary masses criticized my mistakes at the beginning of the cultural revolution. i admitted my mistakes, but in my heart i felt i had been wronged. i thought i came from a poor family and the party and chairman mao had saved me from misery and liberated me. i had been loyal to the party and people since joining the revolution, so how could it be that i had carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line?.

i bore this question in mind and with the help of the revolutionary people, repeatedly studied chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines and some books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. this helped me find the root cause of my mistakes in my world outlook.

the fundamental point of marxism-leninism on the state is to carry out class struggle and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. lenin pointed out: "the transition from capitalism to communism represents an entire historical epoch. until this epoch has terminated, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope is converted into attempts at restoration." chairman mao teaches: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." formerly i had mistakenly held that after the seizure

of political power and the establishment of the socialist system, our task would mainly be production and construction. i hardly thought that we could lose political power again and that the dictatorship of the proletariat could change into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. that was why i was influenced by the theory of "dying out of class struggle" and the theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi; and that was why i paid attention to the production of grain, oil-bearing crops and cotton to the neglect of the class struggle in the ideological-political field. i departed from chairman mao's revolutionary line. after reviewing the teachings of the great teachers of the proletariat and summing up historical experience, i came to understand that if i wanted to be a conscious proletarian revolutionary fighter who is able to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism in revolutionary struggle and carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line to the letter, i must study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao in earnest and make great efforts to remould my world outlook.

a recognition of the importance of remoulding one's world outlook does not mean that one has settled the problem. this remoulding is achieved only through protracted practice in revolutionary struggle.

when i became a leading member of the county revolutionary committee, there were a lot of tasks that needed doing. what should i do first? at the beginning i concentrated on production. the revolutionary masses criticized me: "in grasping production to the neglect of class struggle, you are going back on the old track." i turned to chairman mao's instructions on class struggle. the history of the international communist movement shows that the old and new revisionists and wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers had one thing in common, that is, they opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and would not struggle against the bourgeoisie. what i did showed that i was following in their footsteps. for me, a party secretary, the essential thing is to study and spread marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and lead the masses in waging struggle against class enemies and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grass-roots.

there was once a gang of class enemies along the nihe river who attempted sabotage by making use of clan relations. acting on chairman mao's teachings, i promptly led several party committee members to the villages. we made investigations and propagated mao tsetung thought and the relevant party policies to arouse the masses to action. the enemies was soon ferreted out. this increased the masses' awareness of class struggle. therefore, i recognized that only by listening modestly to the masses' views and steeling myself in the storm of class struggle, could i hope to speed up the remoulding of my world outlook and constantly increase my consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. i have now become accustomed to criticism by the masses and even feel ill at ease when no criticism is raised about me for a time. it often happens that consultations with the masses help me solve knotty problems readily.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to

knowledge and then back to practice." one's mistaken ideas cannot be rectified once and for all; they may crop up again in new manifestations under certain conditions. a mistaken idea may be corrected on a given issue but it may repeat itself on another issue and that means the emergence of new contradictions.

an excellent situation was brought about both in revolution and production in the county under the guidance of the line of unity for victory formulated by the ninth national party congress. we were commended by the higher authorities. thereupon i thought to myself: "if we want to keep our honours, we should surpass the grain and cotton targets set in the national programme for agricultural development." therefore i concentrated my leading work on production. influenced by my mistaken idea, some members of our leading group also for a period showed signs of grasping production to the neglect of politics. the masses sharply criticized the party committee leadership: "you've failed to put politics in command in leading the campaign to learn from tachai and therefore you've failed to popularize tachai's good experience." this upset me. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, i thought, the revolutionary people had repeatedly criticized this sort of mistaken idea in me. why had it arisen again in the new situation? chairman mao teaches: "political work is the life-blood of economic work." and, in refuting opportunists who opposed looking at things from a political standpoint, lenin said: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism." checking up on myself in the light of these teachings, i came to understand that the mistaken idea as shown in grasping production to the neglect of political-ideological work in an excellent situation is an expression of the reversal of the position of politics and economics. with this recognition, the party committee promptly paid close attention to organizational consolidation and ideological building of the leading groups at grass-roots levels. meanwhile, it gave short-term education in the party's fundamental line to cadres at and above the brigade level in separate groups in mao tsetung thought study classes. all this stimulated the mass campaign to learn from tachai and strengthened the fine revolutionary situation. practice shows that only by serious reading and study, repeated practice and a conscious remoulding of one's world outlook can one expect to advance along the proletarian revolutionary line indicated by chairman mao.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Peking's Capital Construction Tops 1971 Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

workers, cadres and technicians in peking's capital construction finished this year's plan ahead of schedule.

by the end of november, over 270 projects in the mining, metallurgical, petroleum, chemical and power industries were built and put into operation. the construction of roads and bridges and laying of pipes were also completed ahead of time. this was done under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

in line with chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line, the capital construction workers and staff carried out a deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and criticized idealist apriorism and the reactionary theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

one major project had to be built on a high mountain slope. it was needed quickly but transportation and working conditions were very poor. generally, such a project takes one year and a half. the workers climbed the mountain to make investigations, and produced a down-to-earth plan and fulfilled the task in two months.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the field of capital construction firmly grasped the final stage of construction and putting completed projects into operation. they made all-round investigations at the beginning of this year of projects under construction. they led the workers and technicians in working out schedules based on material, equipment and manpower. as a result, 32 projects covering over 90,000 square metres were finished within a short time.

designing and building units and users were united in socialist coordination. they concentrated their forces on building one project then another, thus speeding up construction. seven installations for the peking general petro-chemical works were built and put into operation this year thanks to adoption of this new method. the large petro-chemical installation was designed, built and put into operation the same year. architectural workers also fulfilled another task ahead of time, building a seven-storied apartment building in only one month.

the building workers, cadres and technicians persisted in the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and made many technical innovations. hundreds of "three-in-one" combination designing groups went to work sites, made investigations and studied and carried out the

revolution in designing based on the practical experience of the workers. in the peking light industrial machinery repair plant, the buildings of some supplementary projects were made with new structures, new technique, materials and new technological processes which saved 40 per cent of the cement and 30 per cent of the specified steel. quality proved good; investment was reduced and the work was done faster.

china's unique double-arch technique is being widely applied in building bridges. a 700-metre bridge of this kind was thrown across the yungting river near the lukouchiao bridge this year, and is called the new lukouchiao bridge.

COAL MINING

East China Coal Mining Administration Fulfills Annual Production Plan

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 25, 1971)

the pinghsiang coal mining administration in east china has fulfilled its annual production plan for the fourth year in a row. this was achieved 33 days ahead of schedule, with a ten percent increase in output over the same 1970 period.

at the turn of the year, people wondered whether they could make any significant advance since the administration had increased production to a point two times the designed capacity. leading members of the administration party committee and revolutionary committee carried out investigations and study among the miners. the miners' enthusiasm for socialism confirmed their confidence that further breakthroughs were possible if they strengthened party leadership, implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and relied on the masses.

a full-scale movement to tap potential accompanied a deep-going movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. this ensured the pre-schedule fulfilment of this year's plan without additional state assistance in funds, equipment or manpower.

the administration expanded the production capacity by renovating pits and opening new small ones. through repeated investigations, workers found valuable coal deposits despite established conclusions to the contrary. in addition, the haulage capacity of three main shaft mines was doubled by renovations.

the administration this year set up five small complexes to produce for its own use iron and steel, chemicals, mining machinery, substitutes for props and building materials. they turned out over 400 pieces of mechanized and electrical haulage equipment, 8,000 tons of pig iron and 17,000 tons of cement.

in the mass technical innovations drive, workers in many mines shifted the level bench mining method to slope bench mining to create a slide. this lessened labour intensity and raised work efficiency.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Tibet Successful in Agricultural Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 25, 1971)

the tibet autonomous region has made successful scientific experiments in raising output of grain, industrial crops, vegetables and livestock. this is due to the efforts of the emancipated serfs and tibetan and han scientific workers under the leadership of the party and revolutionary committees at all levels in carrying out chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

the peasants and scientific workers have developed and popularized many good crop strains suited to the natural conditions in the plateau over the past few years. the tibetan institute of agricultural science and the shigatse agricultural experiment station developed eight high-yield wheat strains which are large-grained, hardy and resistant to lodging and cold. in general they yield 10 per cent more than ordinary strains. five new high-yield barley strains have also been produced.

tibet formerly had to depend on supplies of tobacco, tea and sugar beet from other areas since it grew none. in the past few years, the peasants and scientific workers introduced many strains of these crops which can now be grown. a tea farm in linchih county processed by its own methods black, green and brick tea. a people's commune in lowan county of the loka administrative region got a good tobacco harvest from over one hectare this year thanks to careful cultivation. fine results were also obtained in trial-growing sugar beets in lhasa, linchih and shigatse. tibet used to be limited to radishes, potatoes and a few other vegetables; it now produces dozens of kinds. in particular tomato, cucumbers and green peppers, which were confined to hothouses, can now be grown in large fields.

in the past, pig raising in the tibetan plateau was poor because the pigs were thin and small, the biggest producing about 25 kilogramme meat. through repeated experiments over the last few years, the local people and technical personnel have bred a big, fat hybrid pig that thrives in the local climate. the number of pigs of the kesung people's commune in the loka area averages one per capita. there has been rapid progress in improving the breeds of cattle and milch cows. the hybrid cattle bred by the tibetan institute of agricultural science are strong and have stamina and the improved milch cows yield twice as much milk as local breeds.

many communes and brigades have three-in-one experimental groups that consisting of peasants, technicians and cadres do research work on plots to serve production. situated at the foot of a snow-covered mountain 4,500 metres above sea level, the weihsing people's commune of kangma county in shigatse was a place where the crops were damaged by frost nearly every year. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the peasants made bold experiments to improve farming by sowing earlier so that the crops would ripen before the frost. this ensured high yields.

the technical personnel of han nationality follow chairman mao's call to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. they went deep into the countryside to make experiments with peasants. the tibetan institute of agricultural science and the shigatse agricultural experimental station have set up centres in the countryside. the technical personnel of these centres study and work with the peasants and help the communes and brigades around set up experimental groups. they modestly learn from the peasants and sum up and spread their advanced experience in production. in the past it generally took seven to eight years to breed and popularize a new strain of seed. this could not meet the needs of production. while carrying out experiments on breeding new strains of seed, the technical personnel and the peasants work together to propagate, popularize and improve them. this cut the time and is welcomed by the peasants.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADES

East China Hsien Achieves All-Round Success in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 25, 1971)

lunghai county in east china's fukien province achieved fine results in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery this year, after gathering good grain harvests for some years running. per hectare grain yield reached 10.45 tons, topping the all-time high in 1970. total output was 28,000 tons more than last year's. the number of pigs registered a 50 per cent increase, averaging three per farm household. total output of sugar cane was 30 per cent higher. marked progress was also made in fruit growing, fishery and forestry.

this success is due to the efforts of the county party committee to carry out chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

mild, fertile lunghai county, situated on the banks of the chiulung river in southern fukien province, is a paddy rice area. with the deepening of the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the county has had good harvest every year. grain yield came to 9.8 tons per hectare

last year. some cadres and commune members thought that with this success production had reached its peak. chairman mao teaches: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." the county party committee organized all the cadres and commune members to study this teaching repeatedly. it summed up the advanced experience of the liming production brigade in constantly raising its grain output and popularized it in the county.

the liming brigade has a limited amount of farmland, averaging seven-tenths of one mu (one mu is one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita. the per unit grain yield was very low in the early days after liberation. later, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the brigade cadres and members, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, built many irrigation projects. as a result, they harvested over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants did not rest on their laurels. they gave play to the revolutionary spirit of continuing the revolution and constantly tapped the potential in production. they raised grain output to 13.5 tons per hectare last year. at the same time, they planted about 66 hectares of fruit trees and industrial crops on the hills. the brigade delivered and sold 1,160 tons of grain, and sold 250 tons of sugar cane, 115 tons of fruit and over 1,100 fattened pigs to the state.

the cadres and masses of the county were tremendously encouraged by chairman mao's teaching and the success of the liming brigade. they were determined to develop production and make new contributions to socialist construction. after completion of the water control work on the hsichi river, a tributary of the chiulung river, some leading members of the county became complacent. but, through ideological education against arrogance and complacency, they re-examined the project and found that it took a dozen days' to lead water to the fields from the hsichi river, because it ran through a meandering 60-kilometre-long old channel. the county party committee decided to straighten, widen and deepen the water-way to increase the flow and velocity of the water. the party committee organized more than 70,000 people to do the job. after twelve days of hard struggle they completed 850,000 cubic metres of earthwork and finished the task before the date set.

then the leading members of the county went to the basic level units to help communes and brigades revise their production plans. they led the commune members in building 438 medium-sized and small irrigation projects last winter and this spring. this enabled the county to get a good harvest of early rice this year despite serious drought. total output was 15,000 tons more than last year's.

while making great efforts to develop grain production, the county has paid attention to developing a diversified economy. the county party committee organized the cadres to study chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels made over-all plans and strengthened the leadership over the development of a diversified economy. by summing

up advanced experience and bringing the enthusiasm of the people into full play, the chiaomei people's commune achieved a simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishery. compared with last year, grain output rose by more than 3,500 tons, sugar cane by 80 per cent, pigs by 50 per cent, and the production of tea, medicinal herbs and mushrooms doubled.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Over 100 Factories in Northwest China Area Meet 1971 Targets

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 25, 1971)

over one hundred industrial and mining enterprises in the lanchow area in northwest china's kansu province fulfilled their 1971 state production targets by the first ten days of november.

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in industry and communications in the area follow chairman mao's instructions "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line". since the beginning of this year, they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work, and raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. a mass movement to learn from taching has developed. revolution and production are advancing rapidly.

the lanchow steel plant met its steel ingot production plan 60 days ahead of schedule, turning out more than double the output for the same 1970 period. production of rolled steel nearly doubled. the party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant organized the cadres and masses for serious study, accelerated the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies and brought the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses into fuller play.

the enterprises under the lanchow city heavy industry bureau reported completion by the end of october of state plan for 28 major items, successful trial-production of 43 new products, and introduction of more than 190 technical innovations.

in the campaign to learn from taching, the changfeng machinery plant party committee strengthened its leadership over economic work and brought the initiative of the masses into fuller play. by the end of october, the plant finished its 1971 state plan in an all-round way. production records for eight major items surpassed the highest in the plant's history.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FINLAND

Delegation of Finland-China Society Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the finland-china society led by matti kajantie, chairman of the society, left here for home by train today after paying a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned, including chang yao, lin chen, han kuang-yeh, tao yung-nien and liu ju-kun.

the delegation arrived in china on november 30. it had visited peking, chengchow, loyang, linhsien county, wuhsi and shanghai. the finnish friends were warmly welcomed by people of these places.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Premier Chou En-lai, Chang Hsi-jo and Li Yao-wen Meet Former French Prime Minister and Madame Pierre Mendes-France

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with pierre mendes-france, former french prime minister, and madame mendes-france, and gave a banquet to entertain the french friends.

etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and his wife were present at the meeting and attended the banquet.

present at the meeting and the banquet were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned han hsu, hu shu-tu, chang ying, chi tsung-hua, chou chen-tung, lo hsu and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Health Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

dr. szabo zoltan, hungarian minister of health, and his assistants left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned, including li ting-chuan, lai en, ma hung-en and wu ying-kai.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc was also present.

during their stay in china, minister szabo zoltan and the other hungarian guests visited medical and scientific research institutions in peking, made excursions to scenic spots and places of historical interest and attended theatrical performance. hsieh hua gave a banquet in welcome of minister szabo zoltan and his assistants. leaders of health departments of china and hungary had friendly talks.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

a government delegation of the republic of iraq led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: murtadha saeed abdul baqi, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of foreign affairs; dr. fauhri qadduri, member of the economic bureau at the revolutionary command council; afif issa al-rawi, under-secretary of the ministry of irrigation; mundher a. h. araim, iraqi ambassador to china; khalil al-daghistani, ambassador-director general of the economic department at the ministry of foreign affairs; dr. mahmoud ali al-daoud, ambassador-director general of the political department at the ministry of foreign affairs; shebib al-maliki, governor of karbala province; madlool nadji al-mihnah, chairman of the administrative board, general establishment for trade; dr. nuriddin al-rubaie, director-general of planning and follow-up at the ministry of transportation; dr. amir al-saadi, chief engineer at the ministry of industry; wassif mohammed ali, director of the technical department

at the state establishment for spinning and weaving industry; mohammed ridha al-jabiri, director of the socialist countries section at the ministry of foreign affairs; nabeel nejim al-tikriti, director of the office of the minister of foreign affairs; hamid al-farhan, official of the protocol department at the ministry of foreign affairs; and khairi al-zubaidi, secretary of the minister of foreign affairs. newsmen accompanying the delegation are: nadji al-hadithi, qassim al-samawi and nazhat ismael mohamed.

the national flags of iraq and china fluttered at the peking airport. delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests were warmly welcomed by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital. the band played the national anthems of iraq and china. in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a., the militia and the red guards. then the iraqi guests walked round the airport infield to meet the welcoming crowds. the entire airport was astir. bouquets and streamers in hand, the people performed dances of welcome. they repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" "firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans. the delegation leader and other distinguished iraqi guests waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport was thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and iraqi ambassador to china mundher a. h. araim, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to meet the delegation, accompanied it to peking.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were a.k. makki, iraqi ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and nazar mahmoud adib, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the iraqi embassy in peking.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chien chih-kuang, yi wen, chou hua-min, han tsung-cheng, pan yu-hung, tu hsing-huan, jen pu-chai, hao chien-kang, yen chun, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping,

ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, chou chueh, wang ming-chun, chen fei and chu chuan-hsien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

the delegation made a stop-over in kwangchow earlier today and was given a warm welcome by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee liu hsing-yuan, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming and huang yeh, and 2,000 revolutionary people. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished guests.

ho ying and iraqi ambassador mundher a. h. araim were also present at the airport in kwangchow.

Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Peng Shao-hui and Han Tsung-cheng Hold Talks with Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks here today with abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, and the iraqi government delegation he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the iraqi side were members of the delegation: minister of foreign affairs murtadha saeed abdul baqi, dr. fakhri qadduri, afif issa al-rawi, ambassador mundher a.h. araim, khalil al-daghistani, dr. mahmoud ali al-daoud, shebib al-maliki, madlool nadji al-mihnah, dr. nuriddin al-rubaie, dr. amir al-saadi, wassif mohammed ali, mohammed ridha al-jabiri, nabeel nejim al-tikriti, hamid al-farhan and khairi al-zubaidi.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned ho ying, yuan hua-ping, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, chou chueh, lin ai-li, yang fu-chang, wan yung-hsiang and hu feng-hsien.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

li hsien-nien; vice-premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, the newsmen accompanying the delegation and the crew members of the delegation's special plane.

attending were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

thiounn prasith, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the banquet.

the national flags of iraq and china were hung in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome as delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae, foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and the other distinguished iraqi guests entered the banquet hall at about seven p.m.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae made speeches at the banquet (released in full separately). the band played the national anthems of iraq and china after the speeches. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship between the people of china and iraq and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries, to the victory of palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and to the victory of the people of asia, africa and latin america and throughout the world in their cause of unity against imperialism.

a.k. makki, iraqi ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy in peking attended the banquet.

also attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and hu yu-chih; and

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned chien chih-kuang, yi wen, chou hua-min, han tsung-cheng, pan yu-hung, tu hsing-yuan, jen pu-chai, hao chien-kang, yen chun, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, huang hou-min, li ching-chuan, ho ying, han li-yeh, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen and pai shou-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Iraqi Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

following is full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet given here this evening in honour of the government delegation of iraq:

your excellency respected abdul khaliq al-samarrae,
head of the government delegation of iraq,
your excellency respected foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and all the other distinguished guests from iraq,
friends and comrades,

first of all, please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express warm welcome to his excellency abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of iraq, his excellency foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and all the other distinguished guests from iraq. we are very glad that the government delegation of iraq has come to our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of our government, bringing with it the friendly sentiments of the iraqi people for the chinese people. we sincerely wish the delegation success in its visit.

iraq is a country with a long history and an ancient civilization. the iraqi people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. in recent years, under the leadership of president al-bakr, iraq has worked continuously for the safeguarding of state sovereignty and national interests and for national construction and has scored many achievements. in international affairs, the iraqi government pursues a policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding afro-asian unity, supports the palestinian people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, supports the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, gave a rather early recognition to the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, and voted for the u.n. general assembly's resolution calling on india and pakistan to bring about a ceasefire and withdrawal of armed forces. this just stand of the iraqi government has won the praise and support of the chinese people and the peoples of the world. our government and people express sincere thanks for your active efforts for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations.

friends and comrades,

the world is in an era of great upheaval. the anti-imperialist revolutionary situation in the world is excellent. no matter how imperialism and its lackeys may put up desperate struggles and make trouble, they can in no way obstruct the general trend of historical development -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

in the middle east, the palestinian and other arab peoples, being subjected to aggression and oppression, have been compelled to take up arms and wage a valiant

and unyielding struggle for the restoration of their right to national existence and the recovery of their lost territories and are winning increasingly extensive sympathy and support. during the recent debates on the middle east question at the plenary meetings of the u.n. general assembly, representatives of many countries came forward one after another to condemn the united states and israel for their aggression against the arab countries and express support for the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle. this once again proves that the cause of the palestinian and other arab peoples is "a just cause enjoying abundant support", and that all the countries and people that love peace and uphold justice stand on their side.

the reason why the middle east question has long remained unsettled and why the israeli zionists dare to ignore the righteous voice of the people of the world and become so swollen with aggressive arrogance is that u.s. imperialism has given them all-round support politically, militarily and economically. without the support of u.s. imperialism, israel cannot survive. on the other hand, social-imperialism, which is contending and colluding with u.s. imperialism at the same time, has flaunted the signboard of "support" and "aid" and tried in a thousand and one ways to sabotage the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression. through the practice of struggle, the broad masses of the palestinian and other arab peoples have become increasingly aware as to who are their friends and who their enemies, and who are true friends and who false ones. the 100 million arab people are experiencing a new awakening.

the chinese government and people have consistently supported the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are resolutely opposed to all scheming activities of aggression, subversion, control and interference by any superpower against the arab countries and peoples. we firmly maintain that the legitimate rights of the palestinian people to return to their homeland and to national existence must be restored, and that the israeli zionist aggressors must withdraw from all the arab territories they have invaded and occupied. we are deeply convinced that, persevering in struggle and upholding unity, the heroic arab people with a revolutionary tradition will surely be able to overcome the temporary difficulties confronting them and win the victory of their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

friends and comrades,

the indian expansionists, after invading and occupying east pakistan recently with the support and encouragement of social-imperialism, are attempting to hang on in east pakistan indefinitely in disregard of the resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and security council by overwhelming majorities. at the same time, the indian aggressor forces and the east pakistan rebels under their command are barbarously massacring and cruelly persecuting innocent pakistan people in all parts of east pakistan, causing serious anxiety among the people and public opinion of the world. we sternly condemn the indian aggressors for these sanguinary crimes. the indian government must stop forthwith the massacre and persecution of the pakistan people and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor forces from east pakistan and all the other places it has occupied.

the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the pakistan government and people. we are deeply convinced that final victory will surely belong to the great pakistan people persevering in their struggle against aggression.

distinguished guests from iraq,

friends and comrades,

in the long anti-imperialist struggles, the peoples of china and iraq have sympathized with and supported each other and have formed a profound friendship. in recent years, the friendly relations between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of unity against imperialism and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. not long ago, the iraqi economic and technical delegation visited china and signed with us an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, thus promoting the mutual understanding and friendly relations between our two countries. we believe that the present visit of the government delegation of iraq will make a new contribution to the unity of the peoples of china and iraq and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and iraq and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the victory of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s.-israeli aggression,

to the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin-america and other parts of the world,

to the prosperity of the republic of iraq and the well-being of its people,

to the health of his excellency president al-bakr,

to the health of his excellency abdul khaliq al-samarrae, head of the delegation,

to the health of his excellency foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and all the other distinguished guests from iraq,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here

exclamation

Speech by Leader of Iraqi Government Delegation Abdul Khaliq Al-Samarrae At Welcome Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

following is full text of the speech by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, leader of the iraqi government delegation, at the banquet given here this evening in honour of the delegation:

comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council,

comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

comrades and friends,

at this time, we cannot but express our heartfelt thanks to the leading comrades of the people's republic of china for the grand welcome and kind reception we have received here in this friendly country. our iraqi people and the revolutionary government attach special importance to the present visit of our delegation to the people's republic of china.

friendly people's china clearly, resolutely and unequivocally stands on the side of the just cause of the arab people, supports their basic rights and backs their just struggle in opposing the alliance of imperialism and zionism and in realizing their just desire for liberation, progress and arab unity.

the people's republic of china supports the rights of the palestinian arabs, refuses to recognize the zionist entity, fully supports the armed resistance movement, undertakes an obligation to the cause of the oppressed peoples in the world, and supports their just struggle to win liberation for the country and the nation and to wipe out national and social oppression. this stand demonstrates the great significance of china's policy in supporting and defending the just cause of the peoples of all countries, including our arab people's cause.

the stand taken by the people's republic of china in supporting the struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america, especially of the indochinese people of vietnam, cambodia and laos and the african people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and namibia, and in supporting the struggle of the peoples of the world, has illustrated the role played by china in supporting the world people in their struggle against imperialist oppression and for liberation and progress.

comrades and friends,

in paying a visit to this great country, the friendly people's china, and to this invincible people's revolution, our main aim is that we hope to strengthen the governmental and people's contacts between our two countries and peoples through our visit.

we also hope to have a very frank and sincere exchange of opinions and views so as to achieve the broadest cooperation and friendship and reach a common viewpoint on various important questions concerning the interests of the friendly chinese and arab peoples and the just struggle of mankind against imperialism, racism and neo-fascism.

as we convey to the friendly chinese people and the glorious communist party of china the greetings of our people, the arab baath socialist party and the government of the republic of iraq, we heartily hope that the relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of iraq will further develop and that there will be the best opportunities to consolidate these relations and make a solid revolutionary foundation for them.

comrades and friends,

in expressing admiration for the successes scored by the friendly chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, we cannot but point out with a sense of pride the great successes won by china internally and externally. this is because china's policy is to give internationalist support to the peoples and to firmly support their struggle for liberation and the consolidation of their national independence. we hold that the restoration of the lawful seat to people's china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations is a great victory of the will of the peoples as well as a victory of this policy.

comrades and friends,

i request you to drink a toast with me

to the flourishing of the friendship between the peoples of china and iraq,

to the strengthening of the relations of common struggle between our two countries,

to the flourishing of china-arab friendship,

to the victory of the peoples of palestine, indochina, africa and latin america in their struggle and revolution against imperialism, zionism, racism and the reactionaries and for liberation,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

to the health of comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council,

to the health of comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

to the health of comrade chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs,

to the health of all our chinese comrades present here,

to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia present here, and

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions!

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Kyushu Workers' Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship asspciation, today met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the japanese kyushu workers' friendship visiting group with takao fujisawa as its leader and teruyasu tsugaya as its secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, tien shu-chien, chen kang, tuan yun, wang tung-feng and tuan yuan-pei. end item

Some Members of Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

kaheita okazaki, a representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan and three other members of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks kozo yoshizaki, yaeji watanabe and takaharu okubo, left here by air for home today via kwangchow after talks on matters related to japan-china memorandum trade for 1972.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association, chinese national import and export corporations and other organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, tien li-chun and ching pu-chun.

yoshizo yasuda and nobuhisa izawa were present.

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

a 39-member japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa arrived here by air this evening, bringing profound militant friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people. it was given a warm welcome by literary and art workers and other people of the chinese capital. the theatre is making a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

warmly welcoming the japanese friends at the airport were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including liu hsien-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chou jung-kuo, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, ting hsueh-sung, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, liu hsi-lin and sung wen, and representatives of literary and art circles, including li teh-lun and ma chang-li.

the japanese artists alighted from the plane, holding a streamer inscribed with "long live the militant unity of the people of japan and china exclamation" several hundred people including literary and art workers beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets. they shouted "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation" with emotion, the japanese friends sang for the crowd a song they composed with the words from chairman mao's inscription for the japanese worker study activists' visiting group to china in 1962. the inscription reads: "the japanese revolution will undoubtedly be victorious, provided the universal truth of marxism-leninism is really integrated with the concrete practice of the japanese revolution."

amid warm applause, the japanese comrades-in-arms sang the song "ship deck in the thick of battle", which depicts the heroic struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the airport resounded with strains of the song "people of the world are sure to win" which the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms sang in chorus.

this is the second time the japanese theatre makes a performance tour of china. its repertoire this time includes the full-length modern drama "raging waves" which depicts the struggle of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and the short plays "japanese revolution is sure to win", "angry flames over okinawa" and "town in the lower reaches of the river". end item

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Afro-Asian People's Great Victory in Revolutionary Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article today warmly hails the afro-asian people's great victory in revolutionary armed struggle in 1971.

the article says, "the great teacher chairman mao points out: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' this wise thesis of chairman mao was borne out eloquently by the development of the revolutionary situation in asia and africa in the past year."

the article praises the heroic three indochinese peoples on their new victories in the past year. it adds, "the great victory of the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has upset the global strategy of u.s. imperialism and pronounced the bankruptcy of the war 'vietnamization' plan of the 'nixon doctrine'."

the article says: "persisting in and developing people's war, the malayan people have together with the people of burma, thailand, north kalimantan, indonesia and the philippines brought about an excellent revolutionary situation with the use of the gun."

the article praises the people's liberation army of the dhofar area, the guerrillas of palestine, the patriotic armed forces of guinea (bissau) and mozambique and the angolan people on their victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"the great teacher chairman mao points out that 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' the revolution is developing and the people are advancing. holding high the banner of armed struggle, the people of the three indochinese countries and the afro-asian people with the support of the people throughout the world will certainly overcome all difficulties on the road of advance and win final victory in revolution," the article says at the end.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Film "Red Detachment of Women" Shown in Norway

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

a colour film of the chinese revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme, "red detachment of women", was shown from december 13 to 23 in oslo, capital of norway, according to a report from that city.

the film was shown 24 times in 11 days and was warmly welcomed by the audience. some oslo newspapers have published comments on the film.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets New Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei today met munier ibrahim hammoud, newly appointed head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and accepted his letter of credence.

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, who will soon leave his post, was present at the meeting.

chi peng-fei had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

US Imperialism Is Arch-Criminal in Pushing Racism

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

following is an article entitled "u.s. imperialism is arch-criminal in pushing racism" by hong fei:

- william p. rogers, u.s. secretary of state, who consistently advocates "partnership" with africa gave another performance lately. referring to the u.s. africa policy at a press conference on december 23, he plausibly described, "we have always supported the idea of self-determination. we oppose racism; we have opposed apartheid." he asserted, "we have taken the leadership over the years in supporting those nations that have become independent." this is really outright deception.

at a meeting of the third committee (the social, humanitarian and cultural committee) of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly in late november, the majority of countries voted for a resolution condemning the colonial authorities of portugal and south africa for suppressing national liberation movements and interfering in the internal affairs of some independent african countries. at first, the united states tried its utmost to obstruct the passage of the resolution. having failed in this attempt, it led israel, portugal, britain and others in voting against the resolution. this completely laid bare its ugly features of being hostile to the african people and its adherence to a colonialist policy. this is the so-called "leadership" of the united states in "supporting" african countries exclamation

in africa today, rhodesia is still under the rule of the minority white colonial regime, and the zimbabwe african people who account for 98 per cent of the population are still suffering from racist oppression. what is the attitude of the united states which brags to "have always supported the idea of self-determination" towards rhodesia? ignoring the opposition of many african countries, the united states obdurately stands on the side of the rhodesian minority white colonial regime and persists in importing chrome ore from rhodesia, giving open support to the regime. in late november this year, the british government made a dirty political deal with the rhodesian smith racist regime behind the backs of the zimbabwe people and the broad masses of african people, and concocted a so-called "agreement on the settlement of the dispute over the rhodesian independence", in an attempt to legalize the rhodesian colonial regime. the u.s. state department applauded it at once and hastily gave support to old colonialist britain. facts prove that the united states plays lip service to opposing racism and supporting national self-determination, but actually it pushes racism and supports colonial regimes.

in fact, u.s. imperialism not only pursues such a policy in africa, it has all along followed the reactionary policy of racial discrimination at home. descendents of the black africans sold to the united states as slaves from the 15th to the 19th centuries now number more than 22 million. they are still subjected to ruthless persecution

and racial discrimination. it is well known that u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal in pushing and defending racism and racial discrimination.

in april this year, an evil wind for a "dialogue" with the south african racist regime was stirred up again in africa under the instigation of u.s. and other imperialist countries. imperialism vainly tries to use it to sow discord in the relations among african countries and peoples and undermine the unity among african states so as to attain its purpose of stabilizing the rule of a handful of white racists in southern africa. the united states has incessantly boost the south african racist regime economically and militarily. at present, more than 250 u.s. companies have investments in south africa and u.s. trade with south africa accounts for one-third of its exports to and one-quarter of its imports from africa as a whole. the united states secretly supplies the south african white racist regime with arms as a support for the south african reactionary authorities to suppress and persecute the african people.

"sham is sham, and the mask must be stripped off." however sweet rogers' remarks may sound, the african people have long seen through u.s. imperialism's reactionary nature of pushing racism. the african people are strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle. their just struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination will certainly be crowned with final victory.

China's 497th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1971)

a u.s. warship twice intruded into china's territorial waters in the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 15:28 hours and 19:30 hours on december 23 and between 06:46 hours and 08:02 hours on december 24.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. warship, to issue the 497th serious warning.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Leader of Yugoslav Croatian Economic Delegation Gives Banquet on Occasion of Yugoslav Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1971)

_____ vito gasparovic, leader of the yugoslav croatian economic delegation and president of the chamber of economy of the socialist republic of croatia of yugoslavia, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the yugoslav industrial exhibition being held in peking.

attending the banquet were chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, leading members of departments concerned li chuan, li lien-ching, kao lu, wang kuo-hsien, wang wen-che and sung tzu-ming, and leading members of chinese national import and export corporations.

attending were diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy and yugoslav friends in peking.

vito gasparovic and li chuan proposed toasts to the further development of friendship and friendly cooperation between china and yugoslavia and the people of the two countries.

Yugoslav Croatian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

_____ vito gasparovic, president of the chamber of economy of the socialist republic of croatia of yugoslavia, and the yugoslav croatian economic delegation led by him concluded their visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other departments concerned including li chuan, pang chih-chiang, wei hua-chun, wu liang-hua, pai kuang, liu ko and li shu-chien.

present were bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy.

the yugoslav friends are accompanied by chang feng, a leading member of the liaison department of the china council for the promotion of international trade, on their visit to southern china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 7, 1972 No. 5049

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE STRUGGLE

CCP Sining Municipal Committee Studies Seriously with Reference to Realities and Raises Consciousness of Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1971)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Sining dated December 17) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres must practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism," members of the CCP Sining Municipal Committee seriously study Marxist dialectical materialism with close reference to realities, overcome idealism and metaphysics, raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, thereby further strengthening the Party's leadership and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole municipality.

While studying the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, members of CCP Sining Municipal Committee continuously summed up their experience in line struggle, positive as well as negative, and raised their consciousness of acting according to the materialist theory of reflection.

Li Ning, secretary of the municipal committee, made mistakes during the struggle between the two lines before the great proletarian cultural revolution because he did not read and study seriously. Keeping this impressive lesson in mind, he read seriously with reference to realities. In the spring of this year, when the municipal committee met to discuss and draw up an agricultural production plan, some comrades suggested increasing this year's grain output by 13 percent on the basis of the bumper harvest reaped last year, but a few comrades said that this plan had too high a target and fulfillment would be impossible. Li Ning came to realize that whether this plan was drawn up by proceeding from wishful thinking or from the objective realities of the local area was a struggle between materialism and idealism and also a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. For this reason, he did

not show his attitude hastily but went with all comrades to suburban areas to investigate the facts of agricultural production. Through investigation and study, all comrades came to understand that it was possible to attain the target of increasing output by 13 percent so long as they would strengthen the Party's leadership and carry out penetratingly the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Accordingly, all members of the municipal committee agreed to this plan of increasing production. Under the leadership of the municipal committee, the broad masses of cadres and commune members of the suburban areas took Tachai as an example, grasped revolution and production and carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various economic policies with quite good results. This year, despite the attack of natural disasters, a bumper harvest was reaped in agricultural production and grain output increased by over 13 percent as against the bumper harvest of last year.

Through reading and study, members of CCP Sining Municipal Committee firmly established the viewpoint of "practice first." They made investigations and study perseveringly and formulated working policies in accordance with the actual conditions. In May this year, Wang K'e-chung, a member of the municipal committee, went with the provincial and municipal investigation groups to a backward factory to help it carry out education in line. After coming to the factory, they learned a great deal from the workers and discovered many problems, but they did not see clearly which were the major problems. They made investigation and analysis seriously and came to realize that the major problem facing this factory was that it had not carried out the Party's policy very well, had not dealt telling blows at the sabotage activities perpetrated by the handful of class enemies and had not correctly treated some good people, who had made mistakes, in accordance with the Party's policy, so that the enthusiasm of the masses could not be exploited to the full.

In view of this situation, while carrying out education in line, they organized the members of the leading group of this factory to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's directives of "Narrow the target of attack and help more people by educating them" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient," and to criticize the crimes of "hitting at a great many in order to protect a few" committed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out the Party's proletarian policy.

Comrades of the leading group of this factory analyzed and studied each of the cases of those who had made mistakes, seriously carried out the Party's policy and correctly distinguished between the two qualitatively different contradictions and handled them, thereby uniting with the great majority and isolating and hitting at the very small number of class enemies to the greatest possible extent. Subsequently, the situation of revolution in this factory was excellent. This factory got rid of its backwardness and ranked among the advanced.

While studying dialectical materialism, members of CCP Sining Municipal Committee persevered in linking theory with reality and went on practicing, studying and summing up experience and turned from being involuntary to being more and more voluntary in acting in accordance with the materialist theory of

reflection. When the higher level had set for the factory a target of increasing production, Wu Lung-tsao, a member of the municipal committee and secretary of the Party branch of Tsinghai Plastic Products Factory, relied on a few people alone to work in the office, using his subjective imagination. A plan was drawn up requiring an additional 81 workers and some new equipment. After studying dialectical materialism, he came to realize that this method of "making a cart behind closed doors" was wrong. Thereupon, he went out of the office and deep into realities to seriously solicit opinions from the masses. Eventually, only five more apprentices were employed and the output of the whole factory was over 50 percent greater than that in the preceding year.

Members of CCP Sining Municipal Committee paid particular attention to combining reading and study with the criticism of idealism and continuously raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Sining Match Factory was formerly an advanced unit in Tsinghai Province and Sining municipality but later became a backward unit. Why did it change from an advanced unit to a backward one? Some people said that this was because the masses of this factory did not have high consciousness.

With this shortcoming in view, the municipal committee sent its deputy secretary Li Chieh-min with a propaganda team to stay and work in this factory. After deep-going and elaborate investigation, they discovered that the major cause was that the leading group of this factory did not rally sufficiently closely together. From this they understood fully the danger brought by transcendentalism. Thereupon, they recentlessly criticized idealist transcendentalism and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, including "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" They raised their understanding of dialectical materialism. Immediately after that, they held study classes of various types and led the members of the leading group of the factory in carrying out active ideological struggle in line with the directive "unity--criticism--unity," thereby strengthening revolutionary unity. This quickly brought about a new situation of brisk development in revolution and production.

* * *

EDUCATION

Strengthen Ideological Building of Workers' Propaganda Teams

by

CCP Committee of Kirin Provincial Machine Building Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1971)

Answering the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "The working class must exercise leadership over everything," we sent workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams in 1969 to stay and work in Kirin Municipal No. 4 and No. 34 Middle Schools. Practice of struggle in the past three years made us understand deeply that to lead the revolution in education well the working class must strengthen its political and ideological leadership over the workers' propaganda teams.

Put Ideological Building of Workers' Propaganda Teams On the Party Committee's Agenda of Important Work

At first, because we were not familiar with the situation and felt that our duties were very heavy, we paid quite close attention to grasping ideological and political work on the workers' propaganda teams. Later, after the schools had gone through the "cleaning up the ranks" movement and Party consolidation and established their revolutionary committees and Party branches, we thought that we could "wash our hands of the matter" and so we slackened political and ideological leadership over the workers' propaganda teams. As a result, some propaganda team members thought that they "had nothing to do" in the school and eagerly asked to be transferred back to the factory; others slackened their study of Chairman Mao's line of the revolution in education and vacillated sometimes to the Left and sometimes to the Right in carrying out the Party's directives and policies.

In view of these problems, we held a study class of the Party committee members, in which we summed up our experience in work with reference to the experience of the Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team of Tsinghua University in strengthening ideological building. All committee members came to realize that the deep-going development of the revolution in education would invariably meet with interference from non-proletarian ideologies of different kinds and that the working class could not assume the historical tasks of occupying and transforming the positions of education if it did not pay attention to grasping ideological and political work on the workers' propaganda teams and did not constantly raise the consciousness of the workers' propaganda teams in the struggle between the two lines. For this reason, the Party committee put ideological building of the workers' propaganda teams on the agenda of important work. The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee personally listened to the reports made by the workers' propaganda teams carried out the series of Chairman Mao's instructions and

the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention; they set up and improved the factory's educational revolution group and paid attention to educating the workers' propaganda teams in the line, policies and ideology and also raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Organize Members of Workers' Propaganda Teams To Read and Study Seriously So As To Continuously Raise Their Consciousness of the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The most fundamental prerequisite to exercising leadership over schools is that the working class must carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. After coming to the school, a deputy leader of a workers' propaganda team was busily engaged in day-to-day work. He did not change this state of affairs despite the team members' criticism. The secretary of the factory's Party committee helped him by telling him his experience and organized the workers' propaganda team to discuss the question "Why do we grasp the line struggle?" This made them understand that: No matter how much school work they have been assigned, they can set various items of work in motion so long as they grasp well the class struggle and the line struggle; but if they get into the rut of day-to-day work, they will not be able to bring the political role of the workers' propaganda team into play.

Some members of the workers' propaganda team thought that they naturally would carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since they were representatives sent by the working class. Therefore, they often neglected to study the Party's line, directives and policies, failed to see correctly the struggle between the two lines in schools and that they might sometimes deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When the school was running a factory, the workers' propaganda team stationed in the No. 4 Middle School went against Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" and asked Kirin Provincial Machine Building Works for supply of equipment. This made us see that: The workers' propaganda team members were bent on carrying out the revolution in education well, but simple class feelings cannot take the place of consciousness of the line. Therefore, we organized the workers' propaganda team to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and helped its members sum up their experience in the work of a preceding stage. They realized that school work also involved the question of "which line should be carried out" and that school work would go wrong if this question did not have a correct answer. In organizing the teachers and students to go on running the factory, they changed their former erroneous method and perseveringly put the remolding of students' thinking in the first position.

Some members of the workers' propaganda team thought that: After the school had gone through the "cleaning up the ranks" movement and Party consolidation, the problem of the line had been solved fundamentally and all that was left was the teaching of cultural lessons. As a result, the students were confined to their classrooms and the teachers taught what was in the book,

so that teaching and learning were alienated from reality. The handful of class enemies took this opportunity to carry out their evil activities and to corrupt and win over the young people and teen-agers. The "theory that teaching is a misfortune" and the "theory that reading is useless" again spread unchecked.

In view of this state of affairs, we organized the workers' propaganda team to seriously study the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism and to extensively put on the table the facts of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the school, thereby making them understand that it was very dangerous to "confine our scope to the red flags fluttering at the entrance of the school without noticing that the enemy is sharpening his knife."

The workers' propaganda team tightly grasped the class struggle in the sphere of ideology and organized the revolutionary teachers and students to actively carry out revolutionary mass criticism and to seriously learn the main subject of class struggle. While carrying out "learn industrial work" and "learn farming" activities and running a school with open doors, it promptly overcame the phenomena of laying one-sided attention on manual labor at the expense of teaching and learning of cultural knowledge, persisted in the principle of "While their main task is to study, the students should in addition to their studies, learn other things," and seriously taught lessons of socialist culture.

While strengthening political and ideological leadership, we paid attention to raising the consciousness of the workers' propaganda team in carrying out the Party's policies and prevented and overcame the two tendencies toward the revolutionary teachers who had taken their posts for some time: One tendency was that one-sided emphasis was laid on remolding these teachers but no attention was paid to uniting with them; the other was that one-sided emphasis was laid on uniting with them but no effort was made to remold their thinking. We held a special class for the members of the workers' propaganda team to study the Party's policy. In this class, we organized all to study Chairman Mao's writings on the policy toward intellectuals and helped some team members to overcome the one-sidedness in their ideological understanding and to correctly handle the relationship among uniting, educating and remolding of the revolutionary teachers, thereby uniting with the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and pushing the revolution of education to develop continuously.

Actively Carry Out Ideological Struggle

"Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." To correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of revolution in education and to play its political role under the unified leadership of the Party, the workers' propaganda team must carry out active ideological struggle within itself and prevent corruption by bourgeois ideology. Some members of the workers' propaganda team thought that since they were members of the

working class, theirs was certainly the proletarian ideology which would not change and would never be changed. So they were disarmed ideologically. Some of them even made mistakes politically.

We seriously learned this lesson and organized the workers' propaganda team to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings on the unfolding of ideological struggle with reference to reality and to uncover the facts of the attacks on the workers' propaganda team by bourgeois ideology. We also organized members of the workers' propaganda team to analyze the example of a worker Party member who was transferred from the factory to the school before the great proletarian cultural revolution and at first felt ill at ease at seeing the revisionist line of education and the old styles in the school but later acted in accordance with this line and these styles. This made the propaganda team members see that: The working class is advanced, but this does not mean that we are free from non-proletarian ideas; the working class is not living in empty space and the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the front of education cannot but be reflected within the working class. The members of the workers' propaganda team will not be able to preserve the revolutionary color of the working class if they do not change their subjective world while changing the objective world. For this reason, the workers' propaganda team must adhere to the philosophy of struggle and constantly make criticism and self-criticism so that it can "resist corruption and always be free from being tainted."

With thinking raised to a higher level, we helped the workers' propaganda teams of these two schools set up three systems:

Study system, which rules that besides the time set aside for study every day, two and a half days of a week shall be devoted to organizing the members of the workers' propaganda team to study seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to problems cropping up in the course of revolution in education and revolutionization in thinking.

The rectification system, which requires the team members to hold open-door rectification activities in the school or in the factory, to ask the masses to evaluate their work, and to make criticism and self-criticism.

The system of examination and report, which requires the workers' propaganda team to report on their work to the Party committee periodically and requires the Party committee to examine periodically the work done by the workers' propaganda team.

While grasping ideological revolutionization of the workers' propaganda team, we paid particular attention to educating its members to rid themselves of arrogance and complacency, to bring democratic styles into full play and to correctly handle their relations with the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary teachers. Some members of the workers' propaganda team stationed in the No. 34 Middle School did not humbly listen to the opinions of the school cadres when the school's leading group was discussing a major problem. Unity was impaired. The workers' propaganda team was divided in opinion in this regard, but this question was not put forth promptly for solution.

Upon learning this, we held a class of the workers' propaganda team to study Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party. All team members came to realize that arrogance and complacency was a deadly enemy to the working class while occupying and transforming the position of education and that without breaking arrogance and complacency, the workers' propaganda team would not be able to unite with all forces that could be united, and that this would be disadvantageous to the deep-going development of the revolution in education. Active ideological struggle was carried out in the study class and the members of the workers' propaganda team raised their consciousness and strengthened their unity with the school cadres.

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Put Education Work On the Agenda of Important Tasks

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1971)

Our sub-bureau now has 12 middle and primary schools accommodating more than 10,000 students. For some time in the past, we wrongly thought that the problem of rights of leadership over the positions of education had already been solved and that the revolution in education was a "difficult problem" which, if not handled properly, would result in mistakes. So we sat down and waited for the "ready cooked meal" and slackened our leadership over school work. This gave the class enemies a chance to play havoc and some of the problems could not be solved in good time.

The Party nucleus group of the sub-bureau held a discussion on this problem. All comrades repeatedly studied the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the revolution in education. With reference to the realities of the class struggle since the great cultural revolution, they raised their understanding of the revolution in education and decided to strengthen leadership over school work. First, a member of the nucleus group who was concurrently a member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the sub-bureau was appointed to take charge of school work, and the unit supervising the school also appointed a principal leading member to take charge of school work, and educational work was put on the agenda of important tasks and brought up for discussion periodically. Immediately after that, we tightly grasped the organizational building of the school leading group. By way of cleaning-up the class ranks, the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and the campaign of Party consolidation and Party building, the bad elements who had wormed their way into the school leading group were wiped out, the schools which had a comparatively weak force were reinforced with additional leading cadres, and the workers' propaganda teams were also readjusted, reinforced, and reorganized.

"In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." We perseveringly view the ranks of teachers who have taken their posts for some time through the principle of "dividing one into two," so that we see that their bourgeois world outlook and their serious "alienation from politics, realities and the masses" urgently needs thoroughgoing remolding and also that the great majority among these teachers were willing to go through remolding and could be remolded. Therefore, we not only educated and remolded them but also united with and used them.

In this respect, we adopted the method of running a study class, carrying out class education and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, so as to organize them to seriously study Chairman Mao's directives on the re-education for intellectuals; meanwhile, we also organized them for active participation in the three great revolutionary movements and sent them to factories and villages to participate in collective productive labor and receive re-education from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the past two years and more, we organized more than 50 teachers to receive tempering through labor for a comparatively long period of time, inducing a change in their thinking and feelings. On the other hand, we actively selected teachers from among workers and peasants to reinforce the ranks of teachers. We selected more than 100 workers who were good in doing political and ideological work, servicemen who were demobilized or transferred to another trade, and children of poor and lower-middle peasants who had lately been recruited as workers. They took the posts of teachers after going through training for a period of time. When these comrades joined the ranks of teachers, the problem of shortage of teachers was solved and, above all, the class composition of the ranks of teachers was improved. We also employed more than 30 workers, peasants and soldiers who had practical experience to form a group of spare-time lecturers.

We tightly grasp the class struggle and the line struggle in schools. In the summer vacation last year, we held a class to study the revolution in education, which was attended by members of the workers' propaganda team, leading cadres of the school-supervising unit and revolutionary teachers and staff members of all schools. The leader of the Party nucleus group and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sub-bureau came personally to the study class to preside over the informal meeting and discovered that the study class mainly grasped the change of teaching material but neglected the class struggle and the line struggle. After studying this problem, the nucleus group decided that the study class must grasp the class struggle and the line struggle and educate all teachers to "be loyal to the Party's cause of education." A member of the nucleus group was also transferred to take part in the work of leading the study class.

With the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link, the study class criticized and struggled against the class enemies who spread poison from the teacher's platform, hit at the corrupt elements who undermined the revolution in education through economic channels, and took Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon for penetratingly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism against the erroneous ideas that "it is a misfortune to be a teacher" and "cultural work is dangerous." Meanwhile, a period of time was devoted to studying the experience of Tsinghua University in carrying out revolution in education.

After this study, a tremendous change took place in the mental outlook of the teachers. Many comrades learned an impressive lesson, saying: "It is not a misfortune to be a teacher, but it is our old ideology which has rotted. Cultural work is not a danger, but it is a danger if we do not remold our world outlook conscientiously."

To insure that the revolution in education constantly goes on developing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we pay attention to going regularly into the basic-level units to sum up experience and to set up models so as to use the points to set the whole area in motion.

The Loyang Railway No. 2 Primary School mobilized the masses to work with their own efforts to build classrooms after the pattern of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy and to change the two-part system of teaching into a full-time system, so that the students could spend more time on studying in the school. This hit at the class enemy's sabotage activities of winning over our young people and teen-agers. In our opinion, this method adopted by the Railway No. 2 Primary School was advantageous to the students' ideological remolding. We immediately called an on-the-spot meeting to introduce the experience.

In the past two years, we summed up and popularized the experience of Loyang Railway No. 1 Middle School in establishing a proletarian force of teachers and compiling textbooks by their own efforts, the experience of Sanmenhsia Railway Primary School in strengthening the Little Red Soldiers' activities, the experience of Lingpao Primary School in building the base area for "learning farm work," and the experience of Sanmenhsia West District Railway Middle School in teaching mathematics by the method of forming a three-in-one combination of workers, students and teachers.

Enlightened by these typical experiences, all the schools seriously implemented Chairman Mao's directive that "While their main task is to study, the students should in addition to their studies, learn other things," thereby bringing about a situation of carrying out the revolution in education in an earth-shaking manner and down-to-earth manner.

- CCP Nucleus Group of Loyang Railway Sub-Bureau

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Effective Measures for a Factory To Run a School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1971)

In August 1968, our works sent a workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to Hsuanhua No. 4 Middle School. Not long after that, it was further decided that the school should be managed by our works. The workers wanted to run the school but they did not know how to do so. Therefore, we organized the workers and the school to hold a mass discussion so that everybody could make suggestions. The workers suggested the method of forming ties between a workshop and a grade of the school. After typical experiments, we found this an effective measure for a factory to run a school. Thereupon, we popularized this method throughout our works.

Forming of ties between a workshop and a grade of the school was achieved under the unified leadership and by the unified arrangement of the revolutionary committees of our works and the school. The workshop selected some distinguished workers and sent them to participate in the workers' propaganda team in the school and to assume leadership work in the grade with which the workshop had formed ties. The workshop was responsible for helping this grade make a success of the revolution in education and run itself well. On this basis, some workshops went further to form ties between the workers' squads or groups and the various classes of the grade of the school with which they had formed ties. These workers' squads or groups sent spare-time workers' propaganda teams to help these classes do their work.

Practice of the past two years and more shows that the forming of ties between a workshop and a grade of the school has many advantages.

1. The enthusiasm of the workers of the whole factory for running the school is brought into play, so that the broad masses of workers may directly participate in the revolution in education and the situation in which only a few people of the Party committee of the factory and the revolutionary committee of the school run the school in solitude may be changed.

The workshop puts on its agenda the revolution in education in the grade of the school with which it has formed ties. Its workers go during their spare time to this grade and its various classes to help run study classes, to do ideological work and to get together with the teachers and the students to find a way to carry out revolution in education. The workers then have concrete targets and concrete objects for their participation in school management. In the past two years and more, the workers of the whole of our works went to the school to participate in activities of revolution in education more than 2,000 man-times. An excellent situation of everybody taking care of the school took shape.

The 3rd grade of the No. 4 Middle School was formerly a backward unit. After forming ties with it, the workshop designated a responsible person to take special care of the work in this grade, dispatched spare-time workers' propaganda teams to the various classes of this grade and sent some old workers to this grade to carry out class education by telling about their past sufferings

and comparing them with the present happy life. It also invited the teachers and students to join its workers in studying Chairman Mao's works and fighting against self-interest and repudiating revisionism. After coming off duty, the workers went on their own initiative to this grade and had friendly chats with the teachers and students. Because the workers of the whole workshop were mobilized to take part in the management, this grade changed its backwardness in only one semester.

2. Favorable conditions have been created for the teachers and students to accept re-education from the working class and to learn socialist culture in a better way.

The No. 4 Middle School was separated from our works by a wall. Before the great cultural revolution, we did not communicate with each other. Before a workshop formed ties with a grade of the school, our works maintained close relations with the school, but the teachers and students had to make arrangements before they came to our workshop. After the workshop formed ties with a grade of the school, the teachers and students often came to the workshop to prepare their lessons, to teach and learn their lessons and to participate in political activities, so that they had more chances to learn from the working class and to participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. In the past two years and more, the teachers and students have come to our works to participate in collective activities more than 150 times. This was practically impossible before the forming of such ties.

3. The workers' propaganda team is not alienated from the masses of workers in the workshop, thereby strengthening the mass basis of the sending of workers' propaganda teams to the schools and also creating favorable conditions for the workers' propaganda teams to revolutionize their thinking. When members of the workers' propaganda team meet with difficulties in their work, the workshop leadership and the workers help them overcome the difficulties; when they have shortcomings and have made mistakes, the workshop leadership and the workers also help them overcome their shortcomings and rectify their mistakes. The two principal responsible persons of the foundry workshop constantly pay attention to the conditions of thinking and work of the workers' propaganda team members and have gone many times to the grade with which the workshop has formed ties to give the workers' propaganda team concrete help in grasping revolution in education.

4. A large number of part-time teachers have been made available for the school. In the past two years and more, many people of our works, ranging from members of the Party committee of our works to the workshop or group leaders and the workers, have gone to teach lessons in the school.

Yang Feng-hsiang, a member of the Party branch committee of the foundry workshop and an old worker, was assigned heavy tasks, but he went to prepare and teach lessons whenever he was needed by the school and the grade with which the workshop had formed ties, no matter how busy he might be with his work. According to incomplete statistics, in the past two years, he alone had gone more than 20 times to prepare and teach lessons in the school. Comrades like Yang Feng-hsiang are numerous in each workshop. They have gradually formed a force of part-time teachers.

To help the grade of the school with which the workshop has formed ties in making revolution in education well, the workers of all workshops do their best to satisfy the needs of the grade for drawings, actual articles, and worksites wherever conditions permit. Last year, the 3rd grade of the school had to learn an on-the-spot lesson in the structural workshop. The workshop leaders and the workers specially re-arranged the working hours and productive tasks and spared some machine tools for use by the teachers and students.

We have learned this from practice: Forming ties between a workshop and a grade of the school is an effective measure for strengthening the leadership of the working class over the revolution in education, cementing the relationship between education and the three great revolutionary movements and closely integrating the intellectuals with the workers. After adopting this measure, we are not so busy as we were before and we run the school better than we did before.

The forming of ties between a workshop and a grade of the school also plays a tremendous role in urging the workers to revolutionize their thinking and is advantageous to a factory in grasping revolution and promoting production. Last year, the foundry workshop sent a great number of people to make revolution in education in the grade of the school with which it had formed ties, and yet it overfulfilled its productive tasks of the year six months ahead of schedule, creating a record output.

- CCP Committee of Hsuanhua Engineering Machine Works

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RUSTICATED INTELLECTUAL YOUTHS

Take Root in and Build Up the Frontier

- An account of the battle waged by educated young people in Wu-liang-su Hai District of Inner Mongolia

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 23, 1971)

In the Wu-liang-su Hai district of Inner Mongolia, a great battle for developing and building up the frontier is being waged with vigor. A group of educated young people from urban areas take part in the construction. Filled with enthusiasm and displaying great zeal, they are determined to take root in and build up the frontier. While transforming their objective world, they diligently transform their subjective world at the same time and grow up amidst the tempering of the three great revolutionary struggles.

Moving Sand and Levelling Land for a Bumper Harvest

On the southern shore of Wu-liang-su Hai lies a series of sand dunes. It is a barren plain inhabited by few people. Twelve educated young women of a certain company of the Production-Construction Corps are waging a battle there. Filled with lofty aspiration to open and build up the frontier of the socialist motherland, they are using their two hands to level over 100 sand dunes of all sizes and have built more than 70 mow of fine farmland. Following that, on the basis of local natural conditions, they have also trial planted wheat, sorghum, cotton, sesame and other crops on 25 mow of the land, reaped a good harvest, and bred a number of fine strains of these crops for the locality. The bold revolutionary spirit of these educated young people in carrying out scientific experiment is praised by the people.

In March this year, when news of the twelve educated young women's decision to build fine farmland in the desert was out, people began to talk about them. Some of the people said, "The dunes of the desert are joined together. When there is a storm the air is filled with flying sand. To build fine farmland is impossible. It would take at least half a year to eight months just to remove the sand dunes. Although they heard the talk, the educated young people were not the slightest bit dismayed. They used the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and their repeated struggles in Langwochang to spur themselves and decided to meet the difficulties head on.

The wind of Inner Mongolia in March was bone-chilling cold. The twelve educated young women, carrying their spades, threw themselves into the battle to level the dunes. Spadeful by spadeful they chipped away at the dunes, and carried the sand in baskets, several ten catties at a time, to a distant place. Their legs ached and their shoulders were red and swollen. In the face of difficulties, their will to battle waxed stronger and they said grandly, "Even though the load may be heavy, our will is sharp as steel. With our spade we shall build experimental fields and with our hands we shall construct a new frontier!" They persevered in the battle

against the sand storms and the intense cold, and in less than a month, levelled more than 100 sand dunes to open up 70 mow of farmland.

In the middle of April, as the season for planting drew near, the educated young women on the one hand put the land in order, built ditches and dug irrigation channels, and on the other hand they went everywhere to gather manure and carry out improvement of the soil. No one had any actual experience in planting. At the beginning, on the basis of instructions from books they planted sorghum in soil two inches deep, but after several days there was no sign of sprouting. Later they sought the advice of experienced elderly peasants who lived locally and discovered that because of the poor moisture retaining quality of newly reclaimed land, deep planting could affect sprouting. Following that, they adopted the method of deep furrowing and covering the seed with a light layer of soil with the seed planted only an inch deep, and after several days, the seed began to sprout. By means of meticulous management a bumper harvest was obtained in the sorghum they trial planted with the per-mow yield in some of the patches reaching as high as 700 catties. At the same time the intellectual young people also successfully planted a second crop of green pea to smash the former local practice of inability to plant a second crop. Under their careful trial planting and management, cotton, sesame and other produce from the mainland were made to settle in the frontier. This year, they have also more than 7,000 catties of fine strain from these fields to create the condition for a bumper harvest in the coming year.

The Planting of Rice in Saline-Alkaline Wastelard

This spring, several educated young people belonging to a certain unit of the Production-Construction Corps in Inner Mongolia accepted an assignment to trial plant rice in the saline-alkaline wasteland along the shore of Wuliangsu Hai. The weather in this area is intensely cold, the frost-free period relatively short, and the soil is greatly alkalinized. Rice was never planted there before. When some of the people heard that they wanted to plant rice in muddy ponds, they said in surprise, "We thought only rushes could grow in these muddy ponds, we have never heard that cereal crops could also grow there." Some of them even said, "These young people are from the city, let us watch and see what they can do. After autumn they might not be able to get back even some straw." Even though the young people heard the talk, they were not the slightest bit shaken. They said, "Although we have never planted rice before, still ability could be acquired through practice. As long as we are not afraid to think and work, and as long as we take a scientific attitude and are willing to learn modestly and boldly make experiments, we shall be able to grow rice in the muddy ponds." In the days that followed, they seriously poured over technical books and studied the technique of rice cultivation. They went everywhere to learn from people and to investigate the technique of transplanting.

Even in April the thaw has still not come to Inner Mongolia. Yang Jen-yü and the other educated young people, braving the intense cold, cut through the frozen ground to set up a windbreak, and restored the field. As soon as the weather turned warm they began seeding. Several days later

the seedlings began to sprout and turn from a pale yellow to a light green, and everybody was happy. However, when the seedling was about two inches high, the leaves started yellowing and the roots turned black. When Yang Jen-yü and the others discovered that they became so overwrought that they could hardly eat or sleep. Day and night they kept a vigil by the field trying to find a way to remedy the situation. When they discovered the activity of rice midge in the field, they thought that the reason for the leaves turning yellow and the roots turning black was due to the damage caused by the rice midge and therefore killed them off with insecticide "666". However the leaves did not grow green again, and the symptoms of yellowing leaves and black root still continued.

What could be the cause for that? Yang Jen-yü and the others walked many li to an agricultural unit nearby to obtain its advice. Some of the people informed them that although there were many reasons for the leaves to turn yellow and the roots to turn black, it could be sometime caused by the saline-alkali nature of the water. From these recommendations, Yang Jen-yü and the others gained an insight, so they immediately returned to the field and sampled the water, and as expected, found it to be bitter and salty. Therefore they adopted the method of constantly changing the water and draining water from the field which enabled the seedlings to quickly turn green in time for transplanting to the bigger fields.

At the same time, Yang Jen-yü and the others also by emulating the experience from the outside adopted the method of plastic sheet covered cultivation to speed up the growth of seedlings for transplanting to the bigger fields. Having no nursery, they used their own hands and some old materials to build a nursery shed, and with a metal pot and a broken kerosene can as steam kettles for increasing the temperature, they drilled holes in a chimney section for a shaft and used several old baskets for seedling growing trays. When growing the seedlings, a constant temperature must be maintained, so Yang Jen-yü and they others kept watch day and night in the nursery shed tending the fire, keeping the temperature even and observing the state of growth. When the became tired, they roused their own fighting spirit by talking about the deeds of Tachai in relying on its own efforts to build up the mountain region. When they were sleepy, they would step outside the nursery to be invigorated by the cold wind or to bathe their face in icy water. In that way they carried on for 12 days until the seedlings had turned a rich green before departing from the shed.

After a year of arduous tempering, a profound change has taken place in the ideological feature of these educated young people. A bumper harvest has also been reaped in the rice they trial planted with the average per-mow yield of rice planted in the muddy ponds reaching 750 catties and in some cases exceeding 1,000 catties per mow.

Building Thousands of Mow of Farmland for the Revolution

In a certain Production-Construction Corps unit on the shore line of Wu-liang-su Hai, a tractor team composed of eight educated young women is rapidly growing up in the battle for developing and building up of the frontier

of the motherland. The eldest among them is nineteen and the youngest is only seventeen. Under the difficult situation, they are energetically studying Chairman Mao's writings, diligently tempering their revolutionary will and making fresh contributions in developing agricultural production.

At the beginning when they accepted the task of operating tractors, these educated young people were highly delighted. They indicated that they would master the technique, look after the machines well, and let the "iron oxen" play their parts in the development of the frontier of the motherland. Each time upon returning from the fields, without paying heed to their fatigue, they would check each part for wear and tear, wash down the chassis and would not take their rest until the machines were in tip-top condition.

Once, one of the tractors broke down and educated young woman Li Hui-fang was the first one to crawl under it to make an inspection and carry out repairs. It happened to be summer and the weather was very hot. Lying under the tractor tightening this part and turning that part, Li Hui-fang was soon covered all over with grease and soaked in sweat. In spite of that she carried on for two hours and finally repaired the tractor. Owing to the attention they paid the machines, an old tractor used by the team was able to give the maximum performance with the minimum of trouble and to plow most of the land.

"Don't be afraid of hardships or difficulties, build ten thousand mow of farmland for the revolution." This is a joint pledge of the educated young women of the tractor team. Sometimes the tractors had to work in places very far away from the company unit. They would bring their dry rations with them to work. During their lunch break they would drink the water from the ditches and eat their dry rations. For the sake of plowing more land and harvesting more grain, they would always drive their tractors at night to far off places to work.

One night, educated young woman Feng Chien-ch'iung led a group to a broken but uneven piece of wasteland. When plowing began and the blades were first adjusted, they could not reach the low places, and in the high rising places they would cut too deeply and impede the advance of the tractor, and the furrows were either too deep or too shallow, and most uneven.

On noting this condition, Feng Chien-ch'iung said right away, "Let me handle the plow while you run the machine," and so saying leaped on the plow-share. By means of the headlight of the vehicle, she on the one hand studied the lay of the land and on the other hand adjusted the blades. When they came to a low place, she would depress the plow with all her strenth, a nd when they reached a rise, she would quickly raise the blades. In that way, each time an adjustment was made, a great deal of energy would be spent. In spite of the pain in her shoulders, Feng Chien-ch'iung grasped firmly the turntable to adjust the level of the blades, and carried on till daybreak to

complete the plowing of this place of uneven ground according to specifications. In the past two years, these eight educated young women of the tractor team have driven two tractors in the face of sand storm and intense cold over the vast area fringing the shoreline of Wu-liang-su Hai to plow, harrow and seed more than 21,000 mow of land by way of making a contribution toward socialist construction.

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PUBLICATIONS

"Manifesto of the Communist Party" Published in Five Minority Languages in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

the "manifesto of the communist party", a classical work by marx and engels, has been translated and published in the mongolian, tibetan, uighur, korean and kazakh languages by the nationality publishing house. it will be on sale at the hsinhua bookstores in peking and other parts of china beginning january 1, 1972. end item

BUILDING MATERIALS

China Produces More Building Material

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

china's building material industry has made rapid progress in output, quality and variety this year under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

output increases for cement, plate glass and fibre-glass ranged between 12 and 22 per cent in the first eleven months of this year, compared with the same period of last year. a considerable rise was also registered in the output of other kinds of industrial glass, quartz glass, special ceramics, bricks, tiles and other building material.

china now makes about 100 varieties of cement, including cement for oil wells, refractory and acid-resistant cement for the metallurgical, fuel and chemical industries and fast hardening cement for transportation departments.

many new varieties of fibreglass, including high-tenacity fibres and super-fine glass wool, have been produced, bringing the total to several dozen.

industrial ceramics, now in ever wider use, play an increasingly important role in china's industrial development.

in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", party committees at all levels in the building material industry have organized the workers and cadres to study works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao seriously, and to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way. this has enabled them to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line even more consciously and push the revolution and production forward continuously.

since the beginning of this year, many old plants have tapped their potential and raised production through large-scale technical innovations. under the guidance of marxist-leninist materialist dialectics, the chiangshan cement works of chekiang province, east china, strengthened weak links in work, increased the pre-heating efficiency of the kilns and thus raised the output of clinkers to 30 per cent above designed capacity. it fulfilled the 1971 state target more than 80 days ahead of schedule. another example is the tientsin fibreglass works, which raised output to more than treble the designed capacity this year by transforming ordinary looms into jet looms, introducing automatic bobbin exchange and improving the method of cooling.

greater efforts were devoted in recent years to building small and medium-sized enterprises while a number of big ones were completed as the backbone of the industry, in line with chairman mao's principle of encouraging the initiative of both the central and the local authorities and developing big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously.

the number of small cement, glass and fibreglass works and other building material factories continued to increase in 1971.

sixty per cent of the counties in china now have small cement works. their output accounts for more than 40 per cent of the national total. in shantung, shensi, honan, hunan, kwangtung and chekiang provinces, most of the counties and some people's communes and production brigades have their own cement works.

the rapid increase in small enterprises has improved the geographical distribution of the cement industry, facilitated water conservancy projects and the growth of local industries, and made fuller use of china's rich natural resources. this helps achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. take taian administrative region in shantung, for example. in the past few years, it has built 95 reservoirs, more than 2,000 pumping stations, 20,000 pump wells and other farm improvement projects with locally-made cement. shantung province alone has put 187 small cement works into operation in the past year and more. this has given great impetus to the development of agriculture.

many achievements have also been made in the multiple use of resources. millions of tons of "waste" blast furnace slag have been used in making concrete and bricks, and more than two million tons of coal dust and large quantities of coal stone have been used as fuel for the production of bricks and building blocks, according to incomplete statistics. at the same time, exhaust heat from kilns is used to generate electricity, dry up newly moulded bricks, boil water or provide central heating. all this has saved large quantities of coal.

products of the building material industry are being used to an increasing extent as substitutes for rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, timber, cotton, hemp, silk, wool and other material. for example, cement is used in making poles, sleepers, mine props and ships. fibre-glass has replaced quality cotton cloth in making insulating plates and pipes and in making tyre cord fabrics.

glass fibre reinforced plastic has proved valuable in making high-pressure and acid-resistant pipes and containers.

the replacing of metal by other material represents the direction in which china's building material industry is developing.

over the past few years, 15 provinces and municipalities have set up shipyards making cement vessels at 40 to 50 per cent the cost of steel or wooden vessels. cement ships are welcomed by the people because they are corrosion-resistant and easy to build and maintain.

the nanking chemical works formerly used stainless steel, aluminium and plastic pipes and had to change them every few months. in 1968, it replaced all metal pipes with glass ones, which have proved to be far more resistant to corrosion.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

New Industrial City in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 27, 1971)

shihhotzu is the name of a new industrial city on the southern fringe of the dzungaria basin in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. it was built on a tract of barren land by fighters of the production and construction corps of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army.

it is situated by the side of an oasis some 150 kilometres to the west of urumchi, the regional capital, across the manass river.

the city looks like a beautiful park. wide boulevards shaded by trees divide the city districts into neat blocks.

it is not just because of its physical appearance that people call it a new city. it is new in that it is a rising socialist industrial city populated by tens of thousands of fighters with high socialist consciousness, fighters nurtured by mao tsetung thought. they have carried forward the people's army's revolutionary tradition of engaging in productive labour and built the city from scratch in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

shihhotzu before liberation was a hodge-podge of weed-filled lakes, swamps and barren land haunted by wild animals. a few households made up the only local inhabitants. in response to the call of the great leader chairman mao, a p.l.a. unit started to reclaim waste land and build farms in the manass river valley. that was in early spring of 1950, after the liberation of sinkiang. the unit was a component of the production

and construction corps of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command. the fighters were determined to build shihhotzu as a base of industrial and agricultural production and mapped out a preliminary programme.

the fighters worked hard to surmount difficulties, always bearing in mind chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they followed the example of the old eighth route armymen who, during the most difficult years of the war of resistance against japan, undertook production to provide themselves with ample food and clothing. they cut weeds to make sheds for temporary housing. they felled trees in the tienshan mountain forests and worked hard to master the necessary skills. they said proudly: "we'll build a new city on the barren land by our own hands."

the city now has a cotton mill, woolen mill, sugar refinery, paper mill, flour mill, oil pressing and foodstuffs factories, timber mill, tannery, pharmaceutical plant, machine repair plant, cement plant, power plant and coal mine. it makes several thousand industrial products.

every factory was built by self-reliance and expanded in the course of hard work.

upon receiving an assignment in 1951, seven fighters arrived in a cart drawn by army horses. their tool box contained only a few pairs of hand vises. their only machine tool was a three-legged bench type vise. the group has been enlarged and now operates a factory with many workshops that can repair 500 tractors every year and make 80 per cent of the tractor parts and a dozen machines for agriculture and animal husbandry. the brand new lathes and other equipment were all made by the fighter-workers themselves.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the factory designed and made an internal grinding machine in a matter of 40 days in 1969. this enabled it to repair bearings. following chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the workers improved an imported crank shaft grinding machine. the machine now turns out 10 crank shafts instead of one as was usually done in eight hours and of better quality. the plant is now able to make valve guides for various types of tractors from discarded material. all the equipment of the 15 processes was designed and made by the workers.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and trial-made two 3-ton trucks in a little over four months. the trucks are up to standard and perform well.

arming themselves with chairman mao's philosophic thinking, the workers built a modern sugar refinery. all the processing of the sugar beets is mechanized. they made over 85 per cent of the plant's equipment with six small lathes. the workers have been successful in making multi-purpose use of industrial waste. they produced synthetic fibres from by-products of the sugar beets and recovered sodium acetate, calcium carbide, insecticides and other chemicals for agricultural use. in 1970 they designed and made an automatic sugar-wrapping machine.

the workers applied chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." they built the woolen, cotton and weaving and dyeing mills by tireless efforts in overcoming difficulties to make all the equipment and build workshops. the mills started production in 1960 and 1961. the mills expanded production gradually and have been turned into modern big and medium ones. the weaving and dyeing mill which formerly depended on hand-operation is now equipped with over 400 modern weaving machines and produces 24 varieties of fabrics.

the workers of the machinery plant and the weaving and dyeing mill followed their own road in developing industry and turned out 50 to 60 per cent of the equipment. most of the products turned out last year, including woolen cloth, knitting wool, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, refined sugar, electricity and cotton textiles were the highest in local history. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, industrial production has been good this year and many factories and mines have completed their targets. the quality of products has been improved.

some commanders and fighters are veteran red armymen nurtured by mao tsetung thought. under the guidance of chairman mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of proletariat, they have maintained the fine revolutionary tradition, showed vigour and vitality and heroism in the arduous struggle to build socialism.

yang chih-teh, a veteran red army fighter and deputy director of the august first sugar refinery, is one of them. he was born in a poor peasant family and for generations his family had been hired labourers for landlords before liberation. he became a hired labourer when he was only 12 years old and suffered great exploitation and oppression.

he joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in july 1935 and made his contribution to the chinese people's liberation cause during the long march and the protracted revolutionary war. since nation-wide liberation, in the period of peaceful construction he has firmly born in mind chairman mao's teachings and kept to the style of hard struggle. in the early days of construction, he was in charge of the factory's warehouse. besides carefully looking after the warehouse, he often pushed a small cart picking the odd bits of materials around the factory. he collected every nail, every screw and every inch of discarded steel tube. influenced by him, everyone regarded it an honour to practise economy and tried to save every penny for the state. in the process of building the factory, they saved 1.5 million yuan of investment for the state.

yang chih-teh has kept the fine quality of the red army even after becoming deputy director of the factory. he is still using the woolen blanket assigned him during the anti-japanese war. old though he is, he often takes part in physical labour. he said: "being a revolutionary fighter, i must always bear in mind the interests of the collective, the people and the state and must not abandon the tradition of hard struggle." this fine quality is also shown by the other builders of the new city.

COAL MINES

Kailan Coal Mines Set Output Record

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 28, 1971)

the kailan coal mines, north china's biggest coal centre, set an all-time record for output this year by renovating old pits and equipment. they fulfilled the 1971 state plan ahead of schedule. total output was greater than last year's and topped the designed capacity by 30 per cent.

the miners attribute this achievement to the implementation of the great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the mines firmly carried out chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production" during the great proletarian cultural revolution. as a result, coal output was increased every year. it exceeded the designed capacity in 1968. 1969's output exceeded that of 1968.

the mines' party and revolutionary committees at different levels ran marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought study classes in 1970. the cadres and miners studied the experience of taching workers in building big oilfields by self-reliance and hard struggle and discussed whether it was possible for the old mines to give substantially higher output as a contribution to the country's socialist revolution and construction. leading members at all levels went among the masses and to the pits to make investigations. on the basis of the information obtained, they mapped out a plan to renovate most of the old mines, achieve a higher level of mechanization, and adopt advance methods of extraction by self-reliance. the plan was turned into a vigorous technical innovations campaign in the second half of 1970. they made initial improvements on existing equipment, raised the level of mechanized tunnelling and worked out new extraction methods. this enabled the mines to increase their 1970 output 15 per cent over the previous year. the innovation campaign continued to gather momentum this year.

the upper coal seams in most of the old pits of the 90-year-old kailan mines were worked out. the lower seams had to be exploited to raise output. the party and revolutionary committees decided to build or renovate many surface fan shafts, blind shafts and slope mines with a total length of over 8,000 metres in addition to constructing 170,000 cubic metres of underground roads. meanwhile, the hauling equipment was to be put in good order to cope with the prospective rise in output. the project started in the latter part of 1970 without interrupting production. it continued in 1971 on an even bigger scale. to date, 40 per cent of the project has been completed. some workings are already in operation, with fine results.

in the tangshan mines, kailan's oldest, the haulage capacity could not keep up with the rising output. the mines' leadership organized the workers and technicians in the second half of 1970 to renovate the haulage equipment systematically. in just a few months they renovated an old pit and an old fan shaft and increased

the capacity of the skips, raising daily haulage by 3,000 tons. they renovwted two other pits, built a new fan shaft and added haulage equipment in 1971. the projects are nearing completion for increasing output.

at the same time, new mines strove to tap their production potentials. the rate of tunnelling lagged behind extraction at the hydraulically-operated tuchiato mines that went into production in 1968. at the beginning of 1971, the workers of the mines' tunnelling team no. one struggled hard to deal with seepage of underground water. they were the first to hit the target of driving 1,000 metres a month in a single gallery. this was a three-fold rise in tunnelling efficiency. inspired by their example, all the other tunnelling workers increased the footage which began to catch up with extraction. at the suggestion of veteran miners, the mine leadership revised the original design by joining the projected two extracting zones into one. this meant reducing the footage of galleries to be cut through rocks by several thousand metres.

a few people at this mine, influenced by foreign conventions, once thought that the hydraulic mining recovery rate could be raised no further. however the mine leadership carried out repeated experiments with the help of experienced workers. as a result, the recoery rate was raised 20 per cent by increasing the hydraulic pressure and renovating the monitor. in the three years since the mines went into operation, the workers have improved over 300 pieces of imported equipment, or 60 per cent of the whole. this led to a 20 per cent rise in output, compared with the designed capacity.

kailan mines did not use machinery in pit extraction before liberation. blasting was done by hand in tunnelling, coal was hewed by hand picks and transportation was done by men or horses. thanks to the solicitude of the party and the state a great deal of tunnelling and transportation equipment was added after liberation and the working conditions were much improved.

during the cultural revolution, the party and revolutionary committees of the mines have encouraged the miners to increase mechanization by making equipment themselves. the miners went ahead with technical innovations, renovated old machinery and devised new ones.

the whole working process in some mines has been mechanized. imported pneumatic picks, mechanical coal cutters and coal cutting combines have been replaced by technically advanced machinery which the miners have helped design and make.

steep coal seam accounts for the greater part of the machiakou mines. the revisionist trash such as "let the specialists run factories" and the slavish comprador philosophy peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi spread contempt of the workers' ingenuity and made mechanization depend on imported machines. the former leadership once imported one steep coal machine which did not suit local conditions. some bourgeois experts insisted that since this machine failed, no other machines could be used for machiakou. therefore the old method of hewing coal continued and machiakou remained the least machanized mines in kailan.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" encouraged the workers with the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act to design and make machines. they have turned out small mechanical coal cutters, coal saws and gallery tunnelling machines suited to the steep coal seams and raised productivity in 1970 and earlier in 1971.

in order to step up tunnelling, new machines were trial-produced in the past few years by collective efforts. the research groups composed of veteran workers, cadres and technicians were organized in 1971 under the leadership of the party committee and revolutionary committee to study the tunnelling machines in use and create a new machine that would incorporate their good points. the new machine operated well in a three-month trial period and is about to be widely used throughout the mines.

there has been rapid progress in mechanization of transport. in the 1950's, transportation done by men and animals was replaced by electric tubs. in recent years, the transportation capacity has been raised by using big tubs and skips and improved automatic transport.

large quantities of raw material and machine parts of various kinds were needed in the innovations. the mines' party and revolutionary committees, following the principle of self-reliance, aroused the workers, cadres and technicians to make the materials by building small blast furnaces, steel smelting furnaces, cement and brick works by using the ample local resources and scrap material. even members of the workers' families took part and joined the workers in setting up factories to make bearings, calcium carbide and electric wire and repair and make machinery. these factories produce machine tools, mining and transport equipment and various machine parts and provide the mines with 40 per cent of the materials needed. of the 1,400,000 machine parts which had to be processed by other units in the past, 620,000 are now processed by the miners themselves. this ends kailan's long dependence on the state for equipment, tool and raw material and on other units for processing machine parts.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Has Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 28, 1971)

east china's kiangsu province reports good harvests of grain and other crops, following many years of good results. total grain output topped the previous record by a fair margin. despite natural disasters, the cotton harvest was good. the number of pigs is ten per cent more than last year. output of oil-bearing crops, tea, forest products and fishery increased to varying degrees.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the rural party organizations and revolutionary committees this year paid greater attention to the study by cadres and commune members of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and aroused them to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the people's enthusiasm in farming for the revolution soared. the long grain-deficient hsuchou area has its highest grain output in history and many counties now have enough grain or even a surplus. the success was due to the education in ideology and political line, which raised the political consciousness of the cadres and the masses and boosted their enthusiasm for production.

in the movement to learn from tachai, the cadres and commune members displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and did a great amount of water conservancy work last winter and this spring. they extended the acreage of land giving high stable yields despite drought or excessive rain by one third of a million hectares and the irrigated area by 400,000 hectares. in the area north of the huai river that used to be subject to waterlogging and drought, the people built irrigation ditches involving 480 hundred million cubic metres of earth work. the area was hit by flood and typhoons this year, but it achieved an increase in grain production.

many places in kiangsu were attacked by natural disasters this year. the cadres and commune members combatted them in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. in the cotton producing area of nantung, about one million peasants battled daily in june, july and august against drought and pests. when the rivers dried up, they dug ditches and ponds and watered the plants one by one. their cotton harvest showed a marked increase over last year's.

kiangsu province owes its all-round good harvests to the conscientious implementation of the eight-point charter for agriculture, the transformation of cropping system and scientific experiments by the masses. in the southern part of kiangsu, double-crop rice was widely adopted and rice plus wheat in the same year was changed into two rice crops plus wheat. in the areas north of the yangtze river and south of the huaiho river, the fields planted to only one rice a year were turned to rice plus wheat. some communes and brigades, when conditions permit, popularized double crop rice. and in the areas north of the huaiho river, people worked hard to turn dry land into paddy fields.

the province's agriculture had the support and assistance of all trades. the industrial departments provided more tractors, irrigation and drainage equipment and machine parts. motors and pumps added for irrigation and drainage reached 400,000 h.p. more chemical fertilizer and insecticides were provided than last year.

Central China Province Has Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 28, 1971)

central china's hunan province has reaped another good harvest this year. total grain output was more than the good harvest of 1970. one third of the counties or cities in the province have topped the six tons of grain per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development. output of camellia seed was 50 per cent more than last year's. fine harvests were reported for tea, tobacco, tangerines and oranges, sugar cane, tung oil and other products. the number of pigs increased greatly.

the achievements are due to the efforts made by the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province to mobilize the people in launching a mass campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to fight elements and transform nature.

for the past year, the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the provincial revolutionary committee acted on chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and ran classes for cadres at all levels. they read and studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and the history of the inner party struggle between the two lines. through discussing the struggle between the two lines in the movement of learning from tachai, they understood better that the road pointed out by chairman mao for developing socialist agriculture was to learn from tachai. the peasants must be educated in mao tsetung thought in the movement. in the lingling administrative region, the party committee at various levels took a firm grip on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and educated the cadres and commune members in the party's basic line. as a result, the double cropping rice acreage of the region was enlarged by 32,000 hectares this year and there was a ten per cent increase in total grain output compared with last year.

the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in hunan showed a down-to-earth working style of being modest and prudent and guarding against conceit and rashness. this pushed forward the movement to learn from tachai. in anhsiang county, a model in the province in learning from tachai, the leading comrades often went to the grass-root levels to make investigations, hear criticism and suggestions from the masses and constantly strive to improve their work. per unit grain outout of the county in 1970 surpassed

the target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. this year it rose to 7.5 tons per hectare.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have given constant education to the cadres and the masses on the party's policies and conscientiously carried out the various economic policies of the party in the rural areas. the hsianghsiang county party committee has firmly implemented the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" formulated by chairman mao. by implementing the party's policy on pig raising, it had 630,000 pigs, averaging one pig per capita or per mu by end of november 1971. there was more manure to raise farm output. grain yield was around 6.8 tons per hectare this year and there was also a good harvest of industrial crops.

the education on the struggle between the two lines and the mass movement of learning from tachai raised the ideological consciousness of the cadres and commune members and strengthened their concept of farming for the revolution.

a serious dry spell and insect pests hit many places this year. the commune members and cadres adopted all kinds of measures and thus reaped another good harvest. in shaoshan, the home village of chairman mao, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants conquered the dry spell and insect pests in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. grain yield surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare this year, on the basis of outstripping the six ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development four years in succession.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, arrived here by air today after visiting tanzania and somalia.

present at the airport to greet him were thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and penn nhach, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao also went to the airport to greet him.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Table-Tennis Team Pays Friendly Visit to Denmark

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Dec. 26, 1971)

the chinese table-tennis team with chi yu-hua as head and kuan hui-kuang as deputy head arrived here by air on december 20 for a friendly visit to denmark upon the invitation of the danish table-tennis association. the team had just concluded a friendly visit to britain.

welcoming the team at the airport were christen hjorth, president, and niels hjulmann, secretary, of the danish table-tennis association.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang was also present at the airport.

mogens bredfeldt, vice-president of the physical culture union of denmark, gave a reception to welcome the chinese team after its arrival. present at the reception were emanuel rose, secretary-general, and other responsible members, of the physical culture union of denmark, as well as thor nielsen, vice-president of the danish table-tennis association.

on december 21 and 22, the chinese table-tennis team and the danish table-tennis team played two friendly matches in esberg and odense. before the matches, the

chinese and danish players practised together. after the matches, a men's doubles exhibition with a chinese and a swedish player on each side was played. the friendly matches and the excellent exhibition won warm acclamation and applause from the spectators. the competition hall was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

henning-rasmussen, mayor of esberg, and a responsible member of the municipal authorities of odense have separately received all members of the chinese table-tennis team.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest with Indian Government Against Intrusions by Indian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china has lodged a strong protest with the indian government in a note sent by its ministry of foreign affairs today to the indian embassy in china against the intrusions into china's territory by armed indian personnel and into china's airspace by an indian aircraft.

the note says, "1. at 1140 hours on december 15, 1971, eight armed indian personnel intruded into chinese territory by crossing the northern side of jelep la on the china-sikkim boundary and carried out reconnaissance for as long as half an hour.

"2. at 0940 hours on december 15, 1971, an indian aircraft intruded into china's airspace over the tsayul area in tibet for reconnaissance, penetrating 20 kilometres north of the 1959 line of actual control between the two sides in the eastern sector of the sino-indian border.

"the above-mentioned intrusions on the part of the indian armed forces constitute a grave encroachment upon china's territory and airspace. against this, the chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the indian government and demands that the indian government immediately take effective measures against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future."

Red Cross Society of China Appeals to Condemn, Investigate Indian Forces' Atrocities of Massacring Pakistani People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

the red cross society of china in a message to the international committee of the red cross today appeals to the international committee of the red cross, the league of red cross societies and the national red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun societies of various countries to take immediate action, condemn the indian forces for their sanguinary atrocities of massacring pakistani people, undertake impartial investigation into these outrages and demand that the indian government immediately stop these outrages. full text of the message reads:

international committee of the red cross
geneva

according to reports from various sources, the indian occupation forces in east pakistan and the local armed forces under their command have carried out brutal massacre of pakistani people. at present, these monstrous atrocities are becoming increasingly worse and the whole of east pakistan is in the grip of terror of carnage. we are greatly shocked and seriously disturbed by all this.

the barbarous outrages perpetrated by the indian occupation forces against innocent inhabitants in the eastern part of pakistan not only flagrantly contravene the principle of humanitarianism and the december 21, 1971 resolution of the u.n. security council but also crudely trample upon the 1949 geneva conventions to which the indian government is a party. they cannot but arouse the utmost indignation and strong opposition of all the countries and people that love peace and uphold justice.

we appeal to the international committee of the red cross, the league of red cross societies and the national red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun societies of various countries, which are duty bound to uphold the principle of humanitarianism, to take immediate action, condemn the indian forces for their sanguinary atrocities of massacring pakistani people, undertake impartial investigation into these outrages and demand that the indian government immediately stop these outrages.

red cross society of china
december 27, 1971

CHINA AND INDO-PAKISTANI WAR

Aggressors Cannot Suppress Resistance with Bayonets, Say Chinese Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

following is an article entitled "aggressors cannot suppress resistance with bayonets" by the worker commentators' group of the peking no. 2 general machinery plant:

the war of aggression against pakistan unleashed by the indian expansionists with the money and guns supplied by soviet revisionist social-imperialism has created the tension in the south asian subcontinent. this aggression has been condemned unanimously by all countries and peoples throughout the world, who uphold justice and love peace.

after occupying east pakistan and its capital dacca, the indian expansionists, aggressive by nature, have vigorously spread the tale that "the situation has been restored to normal" there, in an attempt to hoodwink world opinion. indian prime minister indira gandhi gleefully declared, "dacca is a free capital of a free country." but the brazen lies of the indian aggressors cannot cover up the harsh reality.

terror reigns over dacca and the rest of east pakistan under the occupation of the indian aggressor troops. the aggressors and the east pakistan rebels under their command are savagely slaughtering and cruelly persecuting the innocent people of pakistan. in dacca and many other cities in east pakistan, everywhere is the horrible sight of streets strewn with bodies. the "freedom" vigorously boasted by indira gandhi and others is "freedom" for the indian aggressor troops to run amuck, "freedom" for the indian aggressor troops and east pakistan rebels to slaughter the pakistan people wilfully. indira gandhi's so-called "free capital of a free country" is in fact a hell on earth created by the indian aggressor troops with the lives of pakistan people. we express our profound revolutionary indignation at the atrocities committed by the indian aggressor troops and extend our deep sympathy to the innocent, victimized pakistan people.

in an attempt to realize its fond dream of "nehru's greater empire", the indian expansionists have flagrantly aggressed against and dismembered a sovereign state in broad daylight. they invaded and occupied east pakistan by armed force and struck dirty political bargains with soviet revisionist social-imperialism with the blood of pakistan people. this undisguised act of aggression has exposed more clearly the warlike nature of the indian expansionists. we warn the indian expansionists: don't be elated too soon. barbarous massacre will only serve in a negative way to enable the pakistan people to see through your monstrous features, and it has sown the seeds of resistance among the pakistan people.

while mouthing "humanitarianism", soviet revisionist social-imperialism has kept up an incessant flow of arms and ammunition to india to abet and aid the indian reactionaries in invading and occupying east

pakistan by armed force. when the indian aggressor troops and east pakistan rebels are massacring the pakistan people in dacca and other places in east pakistan with soviet-made weapons, the soviet consul in dacca went so far as to greet the "liberation of bangla desh" propped up by the indian aggressor troops and soviet-made bayonets. it can thus be seen that the "humanitarianism" of the soviet revisionist new tzars is nothing but unbridled aggression against other peoples by superpowers or sub-superpowers, it is nothing but fascism practised by the aggressors in wilfully massacring the people of other countries.

but the aggressors cannot suppress resistance by the revolutionary people with their bayonets. in the end, the soviet revisionist social-imperialists and indian expansionists will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. the just struggle of the pakistan people against the indian aggressors and for defending the state sovereignty and territorial integrity has won extensive sympathy and support from the people the world over. final victory certainly belongs to the heroic pakistan people.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Government Delegation Attends Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sponsored a theatrical soiree here this evening to warmly welcome the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party.

delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae, foreign minister murtadha saeed abdul baqi and the other distinguished iraqi guests saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "ode to the dragon river" performed by a peking opera group from shanghai. they were accompanied by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

after the performance, delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, mounted the stage, shook hands with the artistes and congratulated them on their successful performance, presenting them with a basket of flowers. on the stage backdrop was shown the slogan "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation"

diplomatic officials of the iraqi embassy in peking attended the performance.

delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the iraqi government delegation he is leading visited tsinghua university this afternoon in the company of liu shao-wen, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the university revolutionary committee and the teachers and students.

Iraqi Government Delegation Visits Peking General Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

the iraqi government delegation led by abdul khaliq al-samarrae, member of the revolutionary command council of the republic of iraq and member of the national and regional leadership of the arab baath socialist party, visited the peking general petro-chemical works this morning in the company of tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

when delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests arrived at the general petro-chemical works, the workers beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of iraq and china, and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and iraq exclamation" in welcome of the iraqi government delegation.

delegation leader abdul khaliq al-samarrae and the other distinguished iraqi guests visited the refinery and synthetic rubber installations and the waste water disposal centre after hearing an account of the works given by yang chun-mao, a leading member of the works revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

kanji kawasaki, director of the international affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party, arrived here today as a guest of the china-japan friendship association.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members and staff members of the host organization hsiao hsiang-chien, chin su-cheng, hsu tsung-mao and wang yin.

also present were om tae ryong, correspondent in peking of the "rodong sinmun" of korea and the korean central news agency, and chisato tatebayashi, correspondent in peking of the "shakai simpo" of japan.

Delegation of Japanese Institute of Mao Tsetung Thought Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

a 15-member delegation to china of the institute of mao tsetung thought of japan arrived here by air this afternoon. leader of the delegation is yusho otsuka and deputy leader kuichiro nakamura.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ang yu, tien shu-chien, hsiao hsiang-chien, tuan yun and tai chih-chao.

Friendship Association Banquet Welcomes Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa.

attending were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party. before the

banquet they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with natsuko fujikawa, leader, yoshihisa higasa, deputy leader, naoji iwata, staff member, and yoshiaki fujii, secretary general, of the theatre, and the leading actors and actresses.

liu hsien-chuan and natsuko fujikawa spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the people of china and japan.

in his speech, liu hsien-chuan warmly praised the theatre for its positive contribution to the revolutionary cause of the japanese people over the past years by persisting in the revolutionary literary and art orientation, in creating and performing revolutionary literary and art works, and in using literature and art as its weapon in waging heroic and determined struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the miyamoto revisionist clique.

he said: "comrades on the 'haguruma' (gear) theatre often go among the labouring people, live and fight together with them and create works in praise of the revolutionary struggle of the labouring people to encourage the fighting will of the people, and are welcomed by the japanese people."

liu hsien-chuan condemned the reactionary sato government for its hostility to china and for intensifying its conspiracy of "two chinas". "this is intolerable to the chinese and japanese people," he said. he reaffirmed: "the chinese people and their literary and art workers will, as always, firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle." he pointed out that the current performance tour of china by the "haguruma" (gear) theatre provides a good opportunity for the chinese people to learn from the japanese people and will help promote cultural exchanges between the people of china and japan and strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and their literary and art workers.

natsuko fujikawa said: "the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the fraud of the 'reversion' of okinawa is now raging vigorously in japan. the working class, the main force in the japanese revolution, is advancing valiantly in the van in this struggle. the broad masses of the japanese people are unprecedentedly united and persevering in struggle. this lands the traitorous and reactionary sato cabinet in a doomed predicament."

she said: "by means of the current performance tour of china, we of the 'haguruma' theatre will give the chinese people a further account of the situation in the surging struggle of the japanese people against japanese militarism. at the same time, we will learn from the activists in chinese art and literature who are creating outstanding literature and art of the proletariat along mao tsetung's line on literature and art."

she said: "the people of japan and china on their road of advance have the beacon of invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. so long as we follow its direction, fear no difficulty and dare to struggle, victory will surely belong to us. the japanese revolution is sure to triumph."

the chinese and japanese literary and art workers sang with emotion revolutionary songs of the people of china and japan and expressed the heartfelt wish that the militant friendship between the people of china and japan would be strengthened and developed constantly.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, chou jung-kuo, hsing jen-hsien, liu hsi-lin and sung wen, and representatives of literary and art and sports circles including chuang tse-tung, ma chang-li, hsueh ching-hua and liang li-chen.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Mohammed Zahir Shah Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, Dec. 27, 1971)

king mohammed zahir shah received here yesterday chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih, and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

li chiang, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by train today for the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the railway station to see him off were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade tu yung-hsi, kao lu, chang hsing-chiao and hsu chien-kuo.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and li chi sam, second secretary (commercial) of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, were also present.

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 28, 1971)

li chiang, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by train this afternoon.

present at the railway station to greet him were pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of the ministry of foreign trade, han yu ro and chong sung hak, directors of the ministry of foreign trade, and others.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, tai lu and li ying-kuei, counsellors of the chinese embassy, wang pin, deputy-leader of the chinese government trade delegation, and all members of the delegation were also present at the railway station.

kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade of korea, gave a dinner this evening in honour of all members of the delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Dinner for Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 28, 1971)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a dinner in the chinese embassy this evening in honour of the visiting chinese scientific and technical delegation led by sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and chairman of the chinese side to the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation.

present at the dinner were kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea; chon hwa chol, director of the general geological bureau; won dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry and chairman of the korean side to the korea-china committee for scientific and technical cooperation; chon myong su, director of a department of the foreign ministry; and all members of the korean side to the korea-china committee for scientific and technical cooperation.

present also were all members of the chinese scientific and technical delegation, ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the korean armistice commission, and chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea.

sun hsiao-feng and won dong gu spoke at the dinner. they warmly hailed the succeessful conclusion of the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and

technical cooperation and wished constant consolidation and growth to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and the science and technical workers of the two countries.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Protocol on 12th Session of China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 28, 1971)

a protocol on the 12th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation was signed here yesterday with a view to developing scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and wong dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the committee and vice-minister of chemical industry, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective countries.

present on the occasion on the korean side were kong jin tae, chairman of the d.p.r.k. committee for foreign economic relations, chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs and all members of the korean section of the committee.

present on the chinese side were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and all members of the chinese section of the committee.

after the signing ceremony, chairman kong jin tae gave a banquet in honour of all members of the chinese section of the committee.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il Receives All Members of Chinese Section of China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 28, 1971)

kim il, first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, yesterday received sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation, and all the members of the chinese section and had a cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were kong jin tae, chairman of the d.p.r.k. committee for foreign economic relations, and wong dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the committee and vice-minister of chemical industry.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Men's and Women's Table Tennis Team of Korean People's Army Leaves Shenyang for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 28, 1971)

the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army with kim jong han as leader and hwang bong gap as deputy leader left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. they carried home the profound revolutionary friendship of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army.

the table tennis team arrived from peking december 24. the korean comrades-in-arms were honoured that evening at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command. at the banquet full of warm expressions of friendship, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony at the provincial indoor stadium on the evening of december 25 to welcome the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army. among the 3,000 people attending the ceremony and watching the friendly exhibition matches between the chinese and korean players were chen hsi-lien, commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and leading members of departments concerned wang yang, li shao-yuan, chang hai-tang, yang chi, pai chien, yin tsan-chen, tseng chang-po, li chih-wen and shao cheng-tien.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the shenyang transformer plant and the no. 3 machine tool plant and made an excursion to anshan to see the anshan iron and steel company.

when it wound up its friendly visit to china and left shenyang for home, the men's and women's table tennis team of the korean people's army was accorded a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, as well as commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in shenyang and table tennis players of the province.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

nguyen vinh, deputy director of the general chemical department of the democratic republic of viet nam, left here for home by air today after concluding his visit to china.

seeing him off at the airport were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned including chou ping. nguyen canh chat, commercial attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

deputy director nguyen vinh arrived here on december 18 and was entertained by han tsung-cheng at a banquet. during his stay in china, deputy director nguyen vinh visited factories in peking and tangshan and made excursions to scenic spots. he was warmly welcomed by leading members of revolutionary committees of departments concerned and the people wherever he went.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chou En-lai Meets Newly Appointed and Out-Going Heads of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met munier ibrahim hammoud, newly appointed head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his predecessor hamdi mahmoud, who will soon leave his post.

present on the occasion were ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry, and leading members and staff members of other departments concerned chu chuan-hsien, yuan tien-wei, li liu-ken and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Reception for Chinese National Football Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 26, 1971)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a reception here this evening for the visiting chinese national football team.

present at the reception were a.s. chambuso, chairman of the dar es salaam city council, leading members of the tanzanian national sports council and the tanzanian football association, and football and other athletes here.

tung nien-li, leader, pu cheng-yu, deputy leader, and all members of the chinese national football team attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

this afternoon, the chinese national football team played a match with the team of "simba football club" in the presence of over 20,000 enthusiastic spectators. this was the last match it had during its friendly visit to the country.

on december 24, the chinese team played a friendly match here with the team of "young africans' football club" and another one in morogoro on december 22 with the morogoro combined team.

the fine sportsmanship and noble spirit of friendship and unity shown by the tanzanian and chinese players during these matches left deep impressions on the spectators.

CHINA AND UN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Comments on 26th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "comment on the 26th session of the united nations general assembly". the editorial reads in full:

the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly has wound up its work after meeting for more than 3 months. this is a session of important significance ever since the founding of the united nations. at this session, many medium and small countries strongly denounced aggression and oppression by imperialism and old and new colonialism, and expressed opposition to racial discrimination and economic plunder as well as the imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat. of particular significance were the resolutions adopted at this session on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and on demanding cease-fire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan. this manifests the staunch will of the medium and small countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, oppose foreign aggression and intervention and oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers, and also shows the increasingly important role played by the third world states in international affairs. u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism were placed in an isolated position and awkward predicament. such a state of affairs which appeared in this session of the u.n. general assembly reflects the excellent world situation of today.

the fierce struggle around the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations was an important event which attracted the greatest attention in this session of the u.n. general assembly. the u.s. government's unjustifiable obstruction to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations has met with the objection of an increasing number of countries in the past 20 years and more. at this session of the u.n. general assembly, the u.s. government was forced to change its tactics in trouble making. in a vain attempt to create "two chinas" in the u.n., it concocted with painstaking efforts two draft resolutions: one being called "important question" resolution which deemed the expulsion

of the chiang kai-shek clique as an "important question" and the other called "dual representation" resolution which claimed representations both for the people's republic of china and for the chiang kai-shek clique in the u.n. however, contrary to the wishful thinking of the u.s. government, the "important question" draft resolution was defeated when it was put to the vote. the draft resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries calling for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 76 to 35 amidst stormy applause. the u.s. draft resolution on the so-called "dual representation" was automatically killed. thus, the u.s. scheme to create "two chinas" in the u.n. went bankrupt. this is an important victory of the people of the whole world, a dismal defeat of u.s. imperialism, and also a heavy blow to those forces which pretend to support china but actually oppose it.

during the u.n. general assembly session, the indian government, backed by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, brazenly launched armed aggression against pakistan and occupied its territories. this posed a serious threat to international peace and security and aroused indignation among the majority of u.n. member states. the soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the indian expansionists blatantly advertised at the meeting the gangster logic that "aggression is justified", which was bitterly denounced by many representatives, and put themselves in unprecedented isolation. at the security council, the soviet revisionists failed in their repeated attempts to thrust a representative of so-called "bangla desh" into the meeting. the resolution they submitted with the aim of shielding india's aggression and dismembering pakistan was supported by only one vote. at the general assembly meeting, the resolution demanding cease-fire and troop withdrawal by india and pakistan which was actually the same one as vetoed by the soviet union at the security council was adopted with an overwhelming majority of 104 to 11. only the soviet union and india virtually voted against this resolution. it should also be pointed out that while supporting aggression and sabotaging peace, soviet revisionist social-imperialism peddled "disarmament" and talked profusely about "international security" at this session of the u.n. general assembly. this is a great mockery indeed. this ugly show of the soviet revisionists not only exposed the hideous features of social-imperialism, but also proved more vividly that its draft resolution for convening a world disarmament conference is nothing but a fraud for camouflaging arms expansion and the unleashing of aggressive war.

the above-said two resolutions, one directed against u.s. imperialism and the other against soviet revisionist social-imperialism, were adopted with an overwhelming majority at this session of the u.n. general assembly. this reflected sharply that the just voice against big-power hegemony gained an upper hand at the general assembly, raising the spirit of the medium and small countries and severely puncturing the arrogance of the superpowers. this session of the u.n. general assembly is an important sign that it is more and more difficult for the two superpowers to continue to control and monopolize u.n. affairs as in the past.

however, the two superpowers are unreconciled to their defeat and will continue to push the policy of hegemony in every way. they collude and at the same time contend with each other in furtherance of their own interests, and, while intensifying their contention, they will make deals behind the scenes whenever possible. they obstruct or undermine in every possible way anything unfavourable to them and even refuse to carry out the reasonable resolutions and decisions adopted by the united nations. for instance, the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on the demand of asian-african countries for denouncing the united states for its importation of chrome from rhodesia. the u.s. government took no heed of this and openly approved a bill for resumption of u.s. imports of rhodesian chrome. take another case, many countries demanded the return of the arab territory occupied by israel and called for the restoration to the palestinian people of their national rights. but the united states supports and connives at israel's continued occupation of vast tracts of arab territory. the indian-pakistan question is a classic case. dispite the glaring fact that india is the bare-faced aggressor and that the overwhelming majority of u.n. member states demanded an indian-pakistan cease-fire and troop withdrawal, the soviet revisionists went so far as to abuse the veto power at the security council again and again to back and shield the indian aggressors, throwing the united nations into a state of inertia in face of the aggressor. therefore, it is necessary for the medium and small countries and all the countries and people upholding justice to strengthen their unity continuously and persist in their struggle for further smashing the control of the united nations by the two superpowers. this is the only way by which the united nations can avoid going down the old track of the league of nations.

the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is the result of the prolonged struggle of the people of the world and the countries upholding justice. the delegation of our country to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly took part for the first time in the work of the united nations. it was warmly welcomed by many friendly countries and received their enthusiastic help in all fields. this has given us enormous encouragement and for this we express our heartfelt thanks. the chinese delegation has set forth at the rostrum of the united nations the chinese government's principled stand on present important international questions, carried out chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and policy, and fought side by side with the masses of medium and small countries. despite the fact that the role we play in the united nations is limited, we are willing to do our best to perform our duties and live up to the trust and hope the peoples of various country place in us. china will never be a superpower aggressing against, subverting, controlling, interfering with and bullying others. we will firmly side with the third world countries and all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the common struggle for safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries, defending international peace and promoting the cause of human progress. end item

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united states of america have agreed that an advance party headed by brigadier general alexander m. haig, deputy assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, will visit china beginning january 3, 1972, to make technical arrangements for president nixon's visit to china.

American Doctor Alvin Wasserman and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

american doctor alvin wasserman and his wife concluded their visit to peking and left here by train this afternoon for other parts of china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsu shou-jen, wang kang-chiu, yin yu-chou and hou yi.

during their stay in peking, dr. alvin wasserman and his wife visited hospitals, a factory and a people's commune as well as scenic spots and places of historical interest.

Chinese Peasants Denounce US Imperialist Gangster's Logic on Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1971)

following is an article by the poor and lower-middle peasant commentators' group of the china-cuba friendship people's commune in peking entitled "denounce u.s. imperialist gangster's logic."

in face of the vigorous upsurge of the world people's anti-imperialist struggle, the hegemonic policy of u.s. imperialism is crumbling. its policy of aggression has failed everywhere, even dismally. however, its aggressive nature will never change. it continues to commit aggression and invariably tries to defend its crimes in an overbearing manner by resorting to its usual gangster's logic.

recently, the cuban navy captured two pirate ships, the "layla express" and the "jonnny express", used by the u.s. central intelligence agency to transport arms and special agents to make trouble in cuba. this is a completely just action. but in face of the glaring fact that u.s. imperialism has committed the crime of aggression against cuba and menacing cuba's security, the nixon government made false counter-charges by stigmatizing cuba's just action as a "threat to freedom of navigation and commerce in the caribbean and a threat to american citizens". the capture of the pirate ships is a punishment they deserve, but nixon, posing as an advocate of mercy, hypocritically received the family of the captain of the "johnny express", and asserted that cuba's action "cannot be tolerated". the fact is that cuban fishing boats have suffered repeated attacks from u.s. pirate ships on the high seas, and vessels of other countries trading with cuba have suffered from u.s. piratical encroachment. this proves that the freedom of navigation and commerce in the caribbean has been crudely violated by the united states. it is crystal clear who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression exclamation

the cuban people will never forget the crimes of aggression committed by the united states against cuba. after the failure of the invasion of cuba by its mercenaries in 1961, u.s. imperialism repeatedly dispatched small groups of armed bandits and spies to make trouble in cuba. in addition to its economic blockade against cuba, the united states seized 264 cuban vessels from 1959 to 1970 and hijacked 33 cuban planes of different types to the united states from 1960 to 1964. on last october 12, mercenaries in the pay of c.i.a. attacked a cuban village at boca de sama killing a number of cuban people and wounding several others. all these crimes committed by u.s. imperialism are really intolerable to the cuban people exclamation

after the pirate ships were captured by cuba, the nixon government ordered the u.s. navy and air force near the caribbean to be on special alert and sent out planes to conduct reconnaissance. but, neither gangster's logic nor truculent intimidation can save the hegemonic policy of the u.s. from its doomed failure or frighten the heroic cuban people. on the contrary, they can only enhance the determination of the cuban people to resist the u.s. aggressors.

all members of the china-cuba friendship people's commune firmly support the just struggle of the cuban people. we are convinced that all aggressors are doomed to defeat and victory certainly belongs to the cuban people persisting in heroic struggle.

Kuo Mo-jo and Hsieh Hua Meet American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, today met and had a friendly conversation with american psychiatrist dr. alvin wasserman and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including hsu shou-jen, wang kang-chiu, cheng chi-hung and hou yi.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Keng Piao Meet American Progressive Students Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; this evening met and had a cordial talk with all the members of the american progressive students delegation led by cheryl hill and jerry tung.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and table tennis players as well as staff members feng hsuan, chang wen-chin, hsi tao-chung, chu ta-cheng, sung chung, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, chao hsueh-li, lin chen, chuang tse-tung, chang hsieh-lin, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih, chiu pao-chin, chi chao-chu, tai sheng-pu and lu hui-hsiang.

END

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